

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 7

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1914

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.**
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI AND MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MAR-
SEILLES by rail in 14 " "
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in 19 " "
The above mentioned improved transit will
commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1914.				
10th	Delta	8000		
17th	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th	Arabia	8000		
31st	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua	11000		
14th	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
21st	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
28th	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th March.	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
21st	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
28th	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
4th April.	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
11th	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
25th	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
2nd May	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
9th	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
16th	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the
Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7000 tons will leave
Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st
April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 25th
April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, LON-
DON and LONDON, conveying Passengers
in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows.

SINGLE RETURN.

"A" rate "B" rate, "A" rate "B" rate.

To MARSEILLES ... Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 Rs. 891
or Rs. 742-5.

.. LONDON 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 940-8
or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fort-
nightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking
passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan,
and Return Tickets are issued on favourable
terms.

For accommodation and further information
apply to,

A. H. FROMM,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	23rd Dec.	7th Jan.
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima	4709	30th Dec.	10th Jan.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6125	13th Jan.	10th Jan.
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4265	17th Jan.	25th Jan.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christensen	5163	28th Jan.	25th Jan.
S. S. Maru	S. Maru	5500	10th Feb.	25th Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Maru	5163	8th Mar.	30th Mar.
Isab Maru	S. Maru	5163	8th Mar.	30th Mar.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima	4709	5th Apr.	17th Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA.

Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

**THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED.**

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH
MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Kt.
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K. S. DESHMUKH, Esq.
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BHATKANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.**

Steamers	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Athens A&C	5394	21st Jan.	7th Jan.
City of Poon A&C	7467	21st Jan.	7th Jan.
City of Birmingham	7475	23rd Feb.	21st Feb.
City of Calcutta A&C	7680	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafalgar Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	19th Mar.
City of Manchester	5551	13th April	25th Mar.
City of Paris A&C	9232	11th April	11th April
City of Karachi A&C	5366	29th April	29th April
City of Lahore A&C	8875	27th May	25th May
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafalgar Hall all other

steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class

Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single	2nd Class Return
Marseilles via Mar-	Rs. 575	Rs. 891	Rs. 420	Rs. 640
seilles London via Mar-	653	1091	480	760
seilles Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Mar-		999		737
seilles out from				
Liverpool				

Concessions granted to Families, Railway

Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,

Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the

penalty attached to overstaying their leave

by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, pro-
vided it is timed to arrive within the period
of "leave."

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly

qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light

and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF

CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage

by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi

and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-

deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to

to—Bombay, Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons,

Agency.

**GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.**

A few select pieces at

English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

**ALL ABOUT
HEALTH.**

An important publication of Health
Literature of 150 pages. Most interesting
and useful reading of definite truth—a
result of practical experience. Gratis and
post free.

Apply to —

VAIDYA SHASTRI,

MANISHANKRE GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

(JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.)

SHIPPING.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGA-
TION COMPANY. LIMITED.**

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route

LHASA, 2184, Fri. 9th Jan. 9 a.m. Direct

LINGA, 2185, Mon. 12th Jan. 11 a.m. P. D.

& C. M.

DUMRA, 1695, Th. 15th 9 a.m. T. C. M.

Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

*Porebunder, Dwarika and Cutch Mandvie.

*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thurs-

day, the 15th January, calling at Veraval,

Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN

GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA" 3142 tons, on Thurs-

day, the 15th January, calling at Veraval,

Mongrolo, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat

Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein,

Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH

AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

*Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on

*PUNEA, 3306, Thursday, 8th Jan.

*PUNDA, 3305, " 22nd

*PENTAKOTA, 3418, " 5th Feb.

*PALAMCOTTA, 3413, " 19th

*Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira,

Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar

Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony

ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers

of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connection

to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settle-

ment, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and usage may

be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

8th January, 1914.

BANKING.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.**

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta Chittagong Zanzibar

Bombay Madras Mombasa

Delhi Amritsar Nairobi

Cawnpore Aden (Camp) Kampala

Tuticorin Point) Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One

Year and shorter periods at rates of interest

to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and in-

terest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on

Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000,

but no interest is allowed when the sum

accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Drawable in the principal Cities of Europe,

India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased

or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches

of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of

Europe, Africa, America and Australia.

Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale

of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares

and receives same for safe custody, realising

Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved

securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.

B. O. C. PETROL.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.

AND GREASES.

B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

W. I. T. C. RACE MEETINGS.

It is not necessarily the swiftest horse that first catches the judge's eye as
the field flash past the winning post, for there is one all-important factor which
has an immense bearing on the result of any horse race and in this factor is
bound up much that is interesting and salient from a spectacular and sporting
standpoint. We allude to the dexterity, tact and grit of the Jockey; his ability
to ride to orders; his judgment of pace and staying power—in short his quali-
fication to ride a skilful race and, perhaps a great finish: masterly qualities which
give truth to the old saying. "It is the bridle and spur that makes a good horse."
Everybody knows that to fully appreciate the attractiveness or fascination of
racing it is essential that the manoeuvring of good jockeyism be carefully ob-
served, and to permit of this being carried out successfully a BINOCULAR giving
wide field and perfect definition is an absolute necessity.

We can provide these. Select any one of the following PRISMATIC FIELD
GLASSES and you will be investing in an article of intrinsic merit and utility,
giving EXTENDED VISION, FINE DEFINITION and STERLING VALUE.

What more useful present for a racing man, shikarist, for the rifle range, or
for use under Service conditions, than one of these powerful and beautifully
finished and wear resisting Binoculars?

Busch's Prismatic "Lynkop" 8 diameter, Rs. 105

do. do. "Ultralux" do. do. 120

do. do. "Sollux" 6 do. do. 138

do. do. do. 10 do. do. 155

do. do. "Terlux" 9 do. do. 140

do. Ordinary, Wide Vision do. do. 45

For Cash, the above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent.

**MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.**

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Sq. London,

E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagh-

dad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000

Paid up Capital £400,000

Reserve Fund £15,000

Reserve of Liability of Share-

holders £800,000

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Co.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

Rs. 4
Per line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

FRENCH CONVERSATION CLASS, all in French, 4 months from January 8th. Mondays, Thursday, 9-10 a.m. In advance: Rs. 8 per month, or Rs. 25 for the course. Prof. Louis Petitier, FRENCH INSTITUTE, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 1002

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüchener Pianos.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the Government High School for Girls, Amraoti, on a salary of Rs. 250 plus a house allowance of Rs. 50. Candidates should apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur, stating their age, qualifications, and teaching experience. Copies of testimonials should be enclosed.

E. G. KILROE,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Central Provinces.

RESIDENT SURGEON WANTED for the Police Hospital, Bangkok, Siam. Salary commencing at Ticals 400 (approximately Rs. 440) per mensem and rising by annual increments of Ticals 20 to Ticals 500 (approximately Rs. 550). Candidates should apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur, stating their age, qualifications, and teaching experience. Copies of testimonials should be enclosed.

Candidates must be duly qualified and of European parentage. Applications stating age, experience and qualifications with three recent testimonials to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible. The successful candidate will be expected to take over duty within two months of appointment.

H. CAMPBELL HIGHT,
Medical Officer of Health & Police Surgeon,
Bangkok, Siam.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C. I.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT (Morning or evening) by a Hindu, expert in correspondence and accounts (in English and Vernacular), and type writing. Good references. Write to Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1191

WANTED a Second-hand CORNISH or LANCASHIRE BOILER in good order and condition. Apply
CROFT MODY & Co.,
Gresham Building,
Esplanade Road.

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "Tri-lokchandra Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to THE SECRETARY, Tri-lokchandra Jain High School, Indore. 1058

WANTED two Assistants for Radhanpur High School—one Graduate and one under-graduate. Salary Rs. 60 and 35 respectively. Persian preferred. Must apply at once before January to
DIWAN,
Radhanpur State. 1168

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta. 0639

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—
Accountancy
Advertising
Agricultural
Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training
Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 1,
11, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED a graduate and an undergraduate strong in English and Mathematics respectively for a school in Goa. Salary from 25 to 45 with free boarding and lodging to Christians. Apply to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1195

WANTED Students for FREE Speed Class Coached up for Speed examinations by experienced teacher. Admittance in January only.

MANAGER,

Model Shorthand & Typewriting Studio,
1187 621, Girgaum.

WANTED A GRADUATE in arts with Knarese for the 2nd language, for the place of an Assistant Master Lamington High School, Hubli, on pay Rs. 50 with prospects on approved service. Applicants should state age and qualifications. Applications with testimonials if any should reach the undersigned before the 31st January 1914.

K. R. VALVEKAT,
Chairman School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 5th January, 1914. 1192

WANTED—WORKING FOREMAN PLUMBER REQUIRED immediately. Must have practical experience in Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering, experienced in Lead dressing and piping joints, fixing baths, and Lavatories Good opening for suitable man
Apply stating experience and nationality to
OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Post Box No. 60
Madras.

WANTED a DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE or SICK-NURSE on Rs. 50 to 55 per month. Free Lodging. Indians preferred. If she be a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, her salary would be Rs. 70 to 75 per month. Apply sharp with testimonials, mentioning caste, age and other particulars to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Baria State Dispensary,
Baria,
via Pipled-Godhra Ratham Ry.

WANTED a trained and experienced B. Sc. MASTER for the Schore High School. Salary Rs. 80-5-100 p.m., with prospects of further promotion for a qualified man. A provident fund is likely to be opened shortly for the school staff. One who can join the boys in their outdoor games preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to THE HEAD MASTER,
Schore High School,
Schore Cantt.,
Central India.

WANTED Six Eurasian Locomotive Drivers. Salary £84 plus £15 Duty Allowance rising by annual increments of £10 to £144 in accordance with the scheme in force. On probation for one year. Age not to exceed 35. Free unfurnished quarters if available. Accepted candidates will be required to pay their own passages to Panang, which will be refunded after six months' satisfactory service and upon signing agreement to remain for three years. Application accompanied with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Federated Malay States Railways, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C. I.

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DIWAN,
Radhanpur State. 1168

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WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—
Accountancy
Advertising
Agricultural
Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training
Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

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We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—
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Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 1,
11, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE:

ZEISS UNIVERSAL PALMOS CAMERA. 7 by 5, fitted half plate, with Zeiss 4.5 Lens and 6 Backs, cost Rs. 450, sell Rs. 300. Ernemann's Stereoscopic Camera, REELER, with Zeiss 4.5 lenses, 45 by 107, with magazine, dark slides, etc., cost Rs. 300, sell Rs. 200. Heavy Gold Minute Chronograph Repeater, half hunter, by White, cost Rs. 400, sell Rs. 300. 10-12 H. P. Alder Motor Car, 4 seater, in perfect order, and examination, cost Rs. 5,000, sell Rs. 3,250. Property of A. PELL, 44, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

10 COUPLE Dwarf Fox Hounds imported last October, entered on Jack and very healthy.—W. G. B. DICKSON, Sarnia, Badulla, Ceylon.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—for 2 months a furnished flat in Colaba. For particulars apply to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TWO BE LET FLATS in the Laxmikant Mansions, Hughes Road, Chokpati. Apply to
SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
Chokpati Road.

TO BE LET immediately a chamber facing Esplanade Road and also High Court, useful for Restaurateurs and merchants. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. HIRALAL & Co., 24, Esplanade Road. 1160

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM MACKINNON, and Mr. DUNCAN MACKINNON (Junior) have been appointed MANAGERS of the Office in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi as from 1st May 1913.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

ROUDH AND ROHLKHAND STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS required by the Roudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, during the 12 months from 1st April, 1914, to the 31st March, 1915. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form. The tenders should be addressed to THE AGENT, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at the Office up to 12 o'clock noon on THURSDAY, the 5th February, 1914. The tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, subscribed "Tender for the supply of Oils." The Agent does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
O. and R. State Railway,
Lucknow, dated the 3rd January, 1914.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.
APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FIRE BRIGADE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the Municipal Fire Brigade. Salary Rs. 500 per mensem, with free quarters. The Superintendent will be a full time Officer, and in addition to taking charge of a Motor Fire Engine at fire, will be required to organize the Brigade, to conduct fire drills regularly and to see that all fire appliances are always in good working order and generally to act under the orders of the Chief Engineer of the Municipality. Preference will be given to a young active man with experience in a properly organized Brigade used to obeying and enforcing discipline. The selected candidate will be subject to all the Municipal Rules, including Leave and Provident Fund Rules, and the appointment may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side. Single second class fare will be paid to enable the candidate to join his appointment. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience will be received upto 25th February, 1914.

MEASHAM LEA, A.M., Inst. C.E.,
Chief Officer and Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1914, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.

RESOLUTIONS.
1. That the firm of Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co. be and they are hereby appointed the Secretaries and Agents of the Company from the date of the Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company at which this resolution shall be submitted for confirmation and shall be confirmed as a special Resolution in the place of the firm of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., who have given notice to the Company of their desire to resign that appointment from that date.

2. That Articles 12 and 81 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same hereby are altered by striking out from the second and first lines thereof respectively the words "Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co." and by substituting in both Articles in place of the words so struck out the words "Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co."

The above Resolutions if passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1914.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents. 1197

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AT THE BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY'S Auction Sale of Motor Cars on SUNDAY next the 11th inst. will be sold a 30 H. P. 6 Cylinder Minerva Car with a seven seated Touring Body, Hood, Screen, Stepper, &c., Car as good as new and in perfect order and replete with all Accessories. Car has run not more than 5,000 miles and cost originally Rs. 16,500. 1159

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DASTUR DR. DHALIA'S LECTURE—A lecture under the auspices of the Dayan Prasad Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Franje Convalescent Institute at (S. T.) 6-15 p.m. to-day by Dastur Dr. Manekji Nusservani Dhalia, M.A., Ph.D. The topic selected for the evening is "The History of the movements of Ancient and Modern Civilization and the relation of Persia thereto." The lecture is open to the public, four seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali etc., as usual.

NOTICE.

MADRASSAH-TUL-ISLAM, LARKANA, SIND.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PRINCIPAL and SUPERINTENDENT of the Boarding House. Applicants must be Mahomedan graduates with some teaching experience. Pay Rs. 150-10-20, and free quarters. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before the 1st February 1914.

(Sd.) J. E. B. HOSOTON,
President Madrassah Board,
Larkana.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the Agricultural Examinations of the University to be held in March next when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than MONDAY, the 19th January, 1914.

2. Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

FARDUNI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar,
Bombay, 5th January, 1914.

ALL-INDIA LADIES' ART EXHIBITION, BHOPAL.

NOTICE.
As it is DESIRABLE that the above EXHIBITION should be held simultaneously with the Annual Horse Show at Bhopal, it is hereby announced that it will take place from the 1st to the 10th March 1914, and will open to gentlemen during the first 5 days the last five days being reserved for Purdah ladies. The last date for the receipt of exhibits is the 15th February 1914.

By Order,
OUDH N. BISARAYA,
Chief Secretary,
Bhopal Durbar.

THE EASTERN TRADING AGENCY LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's registered offices, 46 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 11th January, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), to confirm the following resolutions passed at the last meeting (held on 20th December 1913):

(1) That full and final accounts of the Company's working from 1st January 1913 to 31st December 1913 be submitted to the Shareholders on or before the 1st April 1914 and their decision obtained as to the future working of the Coy.

(2) That in the meantime the Directors be empowered to take the necessary steps for the closing of the Indore Branch—The General Stores—as they think fit in the best interest of the Company.

M. P. PANDIT,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 5th January 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABULLA NUF MAHOMED late owner of Bombay Halai Menon Mahomedan Inhabitant widow, a rent collector.

Abbas Abdul of Bombay, Halai Menon Mahomedan Inhabitant a member in the employment of The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd. (Chief No. 323) situate at Mahim without the Fort and Ismail Abdulla of Bombay Halai Menon Mahomedan Inhabitant a dealer in Cutlery residing at No. 38 Nagdevi Street without the Fort of Bombay.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witnesses Sir Emil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, and Sir P. B. Malabari, Registrar.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 20th day of December, 1913.
Messrs. NANU HOUMSIEE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 3 Wallace Street on Wednesday 21st January 1914 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(4) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 7th January 1914.
In accordance with Section 105 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Firewood suitable for the cremation of dead bodies at the Hindu Burning Grounds at Haines Road and Tank Bunder, for one year, from 1st March, 1914, to 31st February, 1915, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Friday the 16th January 1914.

2. Tenders have the option of tendering for supplies at both of the above Cemeteries or to supply at one of them.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 for the supply at each Cemetery which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further deposit as with the Rs. 300 deposited with the tender will make up 10 per cent on the amount of the contract. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

4. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Each tender must be accompanied by a sample of wood.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay 6th January, 1914.
1185

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION

AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Wallace Flour Mill at Chikla Wadi Tardeo, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Sethi Hajee Khamoo Moosa.

3,000 Bags Flour "Anchor Brand" Household; Household pocket; Superfine and Export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 2 days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 rubber-tyred victoria,
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
The property of a gentleman:—
1 wooden wheel rubber-tyred victoria (canoe shaped) by Stephens.
1 steel wheel, wheel rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of a gentleman going out of Bombay.

1 canoe shape victoria, steel wheeled very slightly used.

At 2.30 p.m. (S.T.).
General gents' bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF LITHO, MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES AND FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mr. Keshoojiroo Kanchhjee Khan (Jeweller) an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the office of Mr. Sheikh Adam Essofbohy, situated at No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, the following:—

Chairs, tables, cup-boards, copying press, Edison's phonograph, electric lights and fans, a big lot of stationery, wooden benches, large dining table, one big pump, office clock, Remington typewriter, screens, empty casks, boiler composition, and iron safes by Harichand and Milner & Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery to be taken of on the next day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT AHMEDABAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Manilal Mohanlal and Lalubhai Mohanlal, traded at Bombay and Ahmedabad under the name, style and firm of Mohanlal Acharatall, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on SUNDAY the 11th day of January, 1914, at the times mentioned below the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following valuable landed properties on the premises:—

Lot No. 1 at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dosiwada Pole in Ahmedabad, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property bearing Survey No. 842, on or towards the South by the properties bearing Survey Nos. 850, 816, and 841/2 and 3, on or towards the East by the property bearing Survey Nos. 833, 803 and 892, and on or towards the West by the Public Road and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1914.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

under Survey No. 843, 844 and 845, and assessed under City Survey Sheet No. 5. Lot No. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the stable thereon, situate lying and being at Dosiwada Pole in Ahmedabad in the Registration District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property assessed under City Survey No. 840, on or towards the South and East by the public road, bearing Survey No. 1205 and on or towards the West by a passage and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 847, 818 and 849 and assessed under City Survey Sheet No. 5.

Lot No. 3 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Ahmedabad.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow thereon situate lying and being at Delhi Darwaza Camp Road, in Ahmedabad, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by land appertaining to the bungalow belonging to Karanjawalla, on or towards the South by the bungalow of Bai Jaikorelaji alias Mathubai, widow of Laladas Rajaji, on or towards the East by a public road and on or towards the West by the property of Bai Jaikorelaji alias Mathubai, widow of Laladas Rajaji and registered under Census No. 109 to 109B.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Traybee

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

MR. ASQUITH'S WET BLANKET.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

MARKETS IDLE AND DEPRESSED.

(From our Correspondents.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

It is universally admitted by all parties that no public man has a more direct and explicit way of making his meaning clear than Mr. Asquith. That is, when he wishes; though Mr. Gladstone himself could not be more cryptic than the present Prime Minister can, when it suits his purpose. Mr. Asquith's reference to necessarily increased taxation, and the broadening of the income tax has startled everyone and caused something like panic among the "armament reduction" enthusiasts. This may have been his intention, though that opens a question of political subtlety that does not concern me in this letter, writing as I do purely of business and finance. In any case it was one of the factors that sent down the price of Consols, and threw a wet blanket over the already depressed spirits of Throgmorton Street. In the meanwhile the Bank of England has been working hand in hand with the Joint Stock institutions with a view to maintaining rates and exchanges, and this has been done with much judgment and success. All round the monetary position calls for reflection. Paris is still resting under the influence of impending loans and political changes, while in Berlin there is the comforting knowledge that the position of the Reichsbank is a strong one. But Germany provides the one reassuring element, for the unsettled circumstances in the States make New York's Money Market an uncomfortable element. Lethargy is the characteristic of New York, shrinking bank clearings and smaller railroad earnings show that the reaction on the trade boom has decidedly set in, though so far it is not so rapid as might have been expected. Mexico and Brazil are depressing factors. Perhaps two of the most satisfactory features of the recent history of money markets have been the ability and judgment with which those answerable for the control of the affairs of the Bank of England and the Reichsbank of Berlin have conducted matters. Undoubtedly much gratitude is due to these people for their foresight during one of the most difficult periods in the modern history of finance.

IDLE MARKETS.

The Stock Markets have been so universally idle and depressed that it is scarcely worth while devoting anything but a few lines to a review of them. Consols have been weak, and little wonder! Excellent high class securities are obtainable yielding returns very much higher than is returned on Consols, even at their present depressed price. Home Rails, too, have been an idle and despondent section without special feature. Although American Rails have lacked both activity and strength the current of feeling is not bad. Business across the Atlantic is restricted by the cautious attitude of the financial institutions; and the attitude is quite natural in view of the unsettled state of the currency question. No doubt the details of the Bill will be settled on satisfactory lines before long and the market will be cleared of one cloud.

Canadian Pacific have been a weak market during the week. In my last letter I dealt with the new note issue and that it was the subject of adverse criticism in the market. I ventured the belief that members would like it better as time went on, but I have proved a false prophet. It is still the subject of much adverse comment. Talking to an Anglo-Canadian of great experience at the beginning of the week, I heard a suggestion that may account for this. "Your people," he said—presumably meaning the Market—"have no originality where American Rails are concerned." He went on to say that this opinion here was merely a reflection of that expressed in New York, and that our Yankee brethren were more than possibly have their own reasons for crying down Canadian issues at the present time. Competing as she does with Canada for the use of British capital, the United States no doubt has looked with envious eyes on the enormous borrowings by Canada in London during the past twelve months, apart from this adverse influence, it is not surprising that there has been a relapse in Canadian Pacific Stock. I have often drawn attention to the international character of the securities of this, the greatest financial enterprise in the world. There is always a great quantity of Canadian Pacific stock being speculated in all over the world, especially in Berlin. I mention the last-named place because much of the recent selling has come from that direction, and it is obvious that not only are private individuals inclined to clear matters up as the end of the year approaches, but the banks having been forced out of stock. All this, it must be remembered has taken place at a time when both London and New York markets generally have been as dull as ditch water.

Other sections of the Stock Exchange have been universally dull. At one time it looked as if copper shares would harden on an improvement in the price of the metal, but a reaction in the latter quotations

let down quotations of leading shares. South African Mining Shares have shown more tendency to be active than any other section, but even here there has been nothing worthy of comment. Oil descriptions have been freely sold by Paris.

"SALVATION" SMITH.

An idle Christmastide is a very different affair in the Stock Exchange to what it was fifteen or twenty years ago. In those days there used to be a great deal of horse-play and even the letting-off of crackers was not an unknown amusement. I can remember one member, of the name of Smith, who was a member of the Salvation Army and was generally known in "the House" as Salvation Smith. Mr. Smith was very popular with his fellow dealers, though subjected to no little chaff and banter. This was especially the case at Christmastide when he made an annual appeal on behalf of General Booth's great organisation. Members would gather round the supplicant and indulge in all sorts of banter, but "Salvation" Smith did not mind. He knew his audience who threw freely into his fund and all he would say was "Thank you, my friends!"

In those good old days of prosperity there were one or two people in Throgmorton Street who could rely on generous treatment at Christmastide. Among others was a paralysed man who used to perambulate the pavement with profit to himself. Many persons gave him as much as a sovereign at Christmastide, and I can recall how his paralytic was so bad that he would turn his whole body round in order to take a coin in the palm of his hand. One day however the police "smelt a rat." They followed him to Liverpool Street, thence to a comfortable suburban home, where he soon recovered from his paralysis, changed into a smart suit of clothes and set out for a night's enjoyment in the West End. A period of incarceration at His Majesty's expense, no doubt has cured him of practising the role of beggar. I need to hear, as a boy, that Thackeray's famous well-to-do crossing sweeper, was founded on fact, but I never believed it until the foregoing case actually came under my notice.

INDUSTRIES IN 1913.

With the closing of the year and the reaction in the trade boom, experts are summing up the history of leading industries during 1913. The story of the Iron and Steel trades is an interesting one. Recent reports of leading firms show profits all along the line and it has been satisfactory to note that in most cases advantage has been taken of the fact to increase the reserves in view of less prosperous times instead of unduly swelling dividends. In the case of the past eleven months there were fortunately signs that the period of prosperity was on the wane during the early weeks of 1913, despite the very satisfactory trade that has subsequently been transacted. There are two explanations of this apparent paradox. In the first place, so far as manufactured articles are concerned there was naturally an advantage in the fall in the price of pig iron while in the case of unmanufactured metal exports consisted largely of orders placed in the early months of the year. So it is that despite a falling-off of prices that began as far back as February last returns for the past eleven months show an improvement both in quantity and value. That prices would fall away was not hard to foretell, for it was obvious that the substantial quotations of 1912 were artificial and the result of manipulations in the warrant market. Therefore there was only one way for subsequent quotations, to say nothing of the fact that stocks of pig iron on the Continent are very considerable. Messrs. Bolling and Lowe have published a highly interesting review of the iron and steel trades during the past year and draw attention to the unfavourable condition of affairs all over the world. The Balkan troubles have left the near East in an unsatisfactory position for the moment, and that has made business in Egypt difficult. Then we have uncertainty in the United States both as regards tariff and currency, while the state of affairs in Mexico speaks for itself, and Brazil is in a depressed condition. China, thanks to recent revolutions is not progressing as she should, and Canada, at the moment, is "going slow." In making this survey Messrs. Bolling and Lowe's report fails to paint the bright side of the picture which is that there is not one of these centres where a grand revival is not probable, given ordinary peaceful conditions in the world. On the other hand wages are high and are likely to be higher if they change at all.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The silver market over here has been interesting and distinguished by more colour than was the case a week ago. A currency return cable from your country a couple of days ago showed that the stock in Bombay was depleted to the degree of non-importance—a mere £50,000. In Shanghai the holdings appear to be about five and a half millions. Supplies of the white metal from the United States have shrunk to a very small figure, while Mexico, to use a colloquialism, seems to have "dried up," and is likely to remain so for some time. At the same time the demand here has fallen off. The present quotation for silver in London is 26½d. per oz. for both spot and forward delivery, but the demand is so slight, that in view of the conditions I have mentioned the first appearance of buyers should send up the price.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

There are signs of a falling off in certain quarters in our shipment of cotton piece goods. The undermentioned statistics will prove interesting to business men in your city. Here are the shipments for the last three years:—

	November	December	January
1913	563,650,199	6,544,866,100	6,544,866,100
1912	568,945,600	6,358,255,800	6,358,255,800
1911	580,681,500	6,136,410,100	6,136,410,100

The principal cases of larger exports so far this year on last are: China (168,388,000 yds.), Bombay (153,644,000 yds.), Bengal (73,661,000 yds.), Madras (34,853,000 yds.), Dutch East Indies (30,256,000 yds.), and Burma (26,711,000 yds.). The chief instances of decreases are: Morocco (43,940,000 yds.), Turkey (41,718,000 yds.), Cuba (34,784,000 yds.), Roumania (27,932,000 yds.), Chili (24,430,000 yds.), and Venezuela (22,738,000 yds.).

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO."

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

The following "Press Note" is published by the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay:—

Civilized States have a big problem to solve which arises in no small measure from the very fact of their civilization. They have to devise means, so far as is humanly possible, whereby the weaklings of the community, who in ruder societies would stand little chance of ever growing up into men and women, may become physically fit and efficient citizens. Much can be and is done by private effort, but the modern State has found that legislative action is also essential. Of this factory legislation is perhaps the most obvious example. It is no doubt a debatable question within what limits Government intervention is proper, but without going as far as the more advanced eugenic societies demand, the modern State can do much that is unexceptionable by putting into practice the maxim that prevention is better than cure. Physical culture has now almost reached the position of an exact science; it need entail no expense of money and little of time and should prove of immense value to the physique of any nation that instructs its younger members in its theory and practice. In India in particular, where education is largely under Government control and where the importance of a *mens sana in corpore sano* is so generally recognized as in England, there appears to be a great future for physical culture.

2. In this connection it is interesting to note that in his report surveying the progress of education during the quinquennial period from 1907-08 to 1911-12, issued a year ago, the Director of Public Instruction drew the attention of Government to the fact that such drill as had been practised in the great majority of schools was with few exceptions useless. The main reasons of its inefficiency were that the exercises were not well thought out, graduated or progressive, and that the teacher seldom had any training or enthusiasm and regarded drill as something to be perfunctorily performed for an hour once or twice a week. Naturally the pupils also found drill meaningless and uninteresting, and the lesson not infrequently degenerated into a lethargic and apathetic parody of Swedish or other systems of drill. The Director's conclusions were that salvation was to be looked for in the devotion of greater attention in the training colleges, both secondary and primary, to the study of some rational system of physical culture, carefully adapted to Indian conditions.

CLASS AT POONA.

3. With this view Government were in entire agreement, and decided to put the Director's recommendations into effect at an early date. An opportunity soon occurred, and in August last Mr. P. Wren, a member of the Indian Educational Service, who had been studying the question of physical culture for some time, was deputed on special duty for the preparation of a manual of drill exercises and the instruction of a class in such exercises. The class was to consist of one assistant master from each Government high and middle school in the Presidency proper and one master from Sind.

4. The class assembled at Poona on 6th October and lasted a fortnight. It was attended by 27 Government teachers, 100 pupils, and 100 teachers from aided schools, and was visited by others engaged or interested in education. The results were eminently satisfactory. The class, apathetic and somewhat sceptical at first, soon grew interested and finished, as Mr. Wren believes, keen converts. The work done was both practical and theoretical. Lectures were given on physiology, personal hygiene, the theory of muscular development, organic health and general physical culture; demonstrations were made of exercises designed to develop and strengthen specific organs and muscles, and the class was instructed in the correct performance of selected exercises for junior and senior boys and for short daily courses as well as for longer courses.

5. The main tenets of the new scheme of physical culture are that exercise should be for health and not for big muscles, and that it should be for a few minutes every day rather than for a longer period once or twice a week. Mr. Wren strongly emphasized the theory that the health and strength of the heart, lungs, and digestive apparatus must inevitably precede that of the health and strength of the muscles. In other words, before any individual can be at once strong, healthy and muscular, he must have healthy respiration, digestion, circulation and perspiration. Thus a good course of physical culture was shown to include, first, breathing exercises for the lungs, abdominal exercises for the stomach, liver, bowels, etc., and rubbing exercises for the circulation and skin, and, second, exercises designed for the development of all the large exterior muscles.

COURSE FOR SCHOOLS.

6. Mr. Wren accordingly taught the class a series of such exercises for boys of the sixth and seventh standards, a simpler and shorter series for boys of the fourth and fifth standards, and a still simpler and shorter series for smaller boys. When the class had learnt these and could perform them satisfactorily, Mr. Wren selected from each series a short course that could be performed in a few minutes during the morning and afternoon sessions, preferably in the compound or verandah, but if necessary in the classroom.

7. Mr. Wren is concluding a teacher's book on physical culture to embody the principles and schemes of exercise sketched above, and it will soon be published by Messrs. Longmans Green and Company in their "Practical Education Series." Mr.

Wren has no doubt that such of the deputed teachers as are capable, intelligent and enthusiastic, will be able to organise the system in their schools before the book appears, while those who cannot do this will at least be able correctly to interpret the exercise plates and letter-press to their colleagues, and prevent any misconception as to the performance of a movement.

8. If this experiment proves a success—and there appears to be no reason why it should not—we may hope before long to find the dry bones of drill vivified into a live and rational physical culture. The schools scattered over the length and breadth of the country will form a connected series of centres where the youth of the nation will develop simultaneously their mental and physical endowments. The results may not become visible in our time, but Government are confident that a valuable reform, that will bear fruit in the future in the shape of health and a greater immunity from disease, has been initiated quietly and unostentatiously but none the less effectively.

HYGIENE IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Chronicle.

SIR,—With reference to the excellent leaderette under the above heading in your valued paper, the public will learn with great satisfaction that Indian school authorities are by degrees realizing the necessity of imparting to the rising generation knowledge of the fundamental principles governing physical and mental well-being of humanity.

The authorities of the New High School, Bombay, have set the ball rolling and have gone ahead of those of other schools by introducing hygiene as a compulsory subject in the class curricula of the higher standards. This is certainly indicative of the commendable interest the Principals take in the welfare of the students.

It is, however, to be feared—and nothing could afford greater pleasure, or could be more gratifying to myself and such others as see eye to eye with me, than to find that my fear has no foundation in fact—that the selection of a medical man for the purpose of imparting such knowledge is calculated to lead to the inculcation on the tender and pliant minds of the students of the alleged advantages of medical fancies and nostrums such as vaccination, inoculation against plague and other diseases, and of serum-therapy in general.

The medicament would have us believe that inoculation and vaccination are the proper remedies for special forms of zymotic diseases. But he knows that wherever blood-inoculation has been resorted to (either as a preventive or specific, it has failed—for syphilis, for measles, for hydrophobia, and for small-pox in man; it has for underdressed sheep-pox and swine-pox, &c., in animals. He tells us that the want of the age is "preventive medicine," but he knows in his inmost soul the true "Elixir Vitæ" is sanitation—as a preventive—Fresh Air, Pure Water, the cleanly homestead, the well-paved street with ventilated drains coursing underneath and sanitary means—remedial in their scope—Simple Diet, Fresh Air, Pure Water, Invigorating Exercise and Hydropathic Baths; these are nature's only essentials to secure the healthy life of any people.

In the faculty itself there exists severe and acute schism in regard to the serum dogma "members of the Medical Profession whose reputation and standing cannot be disputed" as Dr. Sir Wm. J. Collins, M.D. (London) M.P. declared in the House of Commons amid cries of "Hear, Hear" being "profound sceptics."

Instruction given to the students along the lines of blood-poisoning—mildly known as inoculation will, it will thus be seen, be of incalculable mischief and will bring in its train evil consequences which will have to be atoned for by reaching effects.

Instruction given to the students along the lines of sanitation indicated above, will be productive of the utmost good and will considerably enhance the reputation of our schools.

It is, therefore, sincerely to be trusted that realizing then its dangerous character our school authorities will demur to the inculcation of the serum medical fads on the minds of the students of their institutions. Yours, etc.

J. S. MIRZAN.

"Cherag" office,
Bombay, 7th January, 1914.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms on Monday, the 12th January, at 6 p.m. when a large number of specimens recently received in connection with the Mammal Survey of India, Burma and Ceylon will be on exhibition.

BELGAUM DHAMNYWALLAS ON STRIKE.

A correspondent telegraphs that the Belgaum Dhamnywallas have gone on strike since the 1st instant, refusing to submit to the extra fees and dress restrictions which have been imposed by the police—illegally, as they contend. Not a single Dhamny is available in town or Cantonment. The public are greatly inconvenienced. Rumours that petitions to the authorities remain unheeded have increased the public irritation which is already great.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

A REASON FOR "NOT ASSIGNING A REASON."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

It has been decided to include a mixed doubles championship in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting which commences in Calcutta on the 23rd February. No practice on the courts is to be allowed before the commencement of the Tournament, and the Committee reserve the right to refuse any entry without assigning any reason, this being to enable them to confine the entries to first-class players who annually congregate at this Championship from all parts of India and Burma.

BOXING.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS' TOURNAMENT.

PROMISING OPENING.

There was a fair attendance last night, when the Sherwood Foresters' Boxing Tournament opened on the Cooperage.

Some very determined fighting was seen and in the open events we are sure to have boxing of a good class. Two contests were down for decision over five rounds and both were very close. In one Seaman Stirling lost narrowly, mainly through inferior foot work, his opponent getting away smartly when he tried to bring off a knock-out. In the second the decision was not universally approved of as McGinn did the greater part of the attacking, and Haywood, the stronger, frequently missed being the less experienced boxer. With useful talent from up-country we may depend upon an interesting programme every night.

The refereeing was shared by Capt. Hodgson and Lieut. Sherbrooke, who also assisted Lieut. Jackson with the judging. Lieut. Mills kept the time and Sergt. Major Harwood officiated as M. C.

Details of the fourteen items are as follows:—

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP, 9st. (1st Round).

PTE. STANSBIE v. L. C. HUSTWAYE.—In the first round they set to work and Stansbie getting home on the point put his man down for the count.

DR. SACKETT v. PTE. MORTON.—They began briskly, and in a mix-up Sackett knocking his right to the side of the jaw and knocking him out.

PTE. BARKER v. CPT. WIDDOWSON.—A good fight lasting the full time, Widdowson having an advantage in reach. There was not a great deal in it, but in the last round Widdowson kept Barker on the defensive and won deservedly on points.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA, 10st. 7lbs. (1st Round).

PTE. MORRIS v. PTE. WARD (both Norfolk Regt.).—Ward had a slightly longer reach, but Morris was rather more aggressive, each slipping down in the first round; a lively one. Morris had the better of the second, setting the pace, and in the third scored freely when rushing his man to the ropes, Ward holding to save himself. Morris won on points.

L. C. WILLIAMS (Norfolk Regt.) v. PTE. FISHER (Cameron H'rs.).—Scottish quick work, Fisher scoring with light lefts and right to the mark. Williams kept well up to his man, but Fisher was the quicker though his blows were not heavy. Williams used a good guard and continued to make the pace, Fisher paying attention to the mark and won by no great margin.

SEAMAN GARMAN (H. M. S. Swiftsure) v. VOL. KLEIN (B. V. R.).—Garmann was too strong for Klein and set the pace, scoring heavily with both gloves. Klein gave all he took in a mill opening the second, during which there was too much holding Garmann aggressive and leading. Klein made a good fight of it in the third, but was warned for holding and found Garmann too strong for him, losing on points.

5 ROUND CONTEST.

PTE. PAUL (2nd Dorset Regt., Runner-up Light Weight Champion Western India) v. LEADING SEAMAN STIRLING (H. M. S. Swiftsure, Light Weight Champion Eastern Counties). Stirling seemed rather bigger and set the pace, but Paul was smart and following up a chance well had a bit the better of the first. A fast and even record, Paul ducking well when rushed. Stirling frequently missed in the third when little damage was done. In the next, Stirling went for his man, who was much too quick for him and the soldier put on more points. In the last, Stirling steadied Paul up, but did not follow up the advantage sufficiently when he had his opponent seemingly in a bad way. Paul thus won on points.

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—10st 1st Round.

PTE. CROWSON v. PTE. DOVE.—A well matched pair, Crowson faster but Dove steadying him up towards the end. The second was level. Crowson using his left well. Dove his right. Crowson kept the harder header off for some time, then Dove got his right to the mark and put him down for six, but could not get home when he rose. Crowson won on points.

PTE. CLARKE v. PTE. BROWN.—Brown was the taller and did the leading, but Clarke ducked well and swinging his right had rather the better of it. Fair exchanges in the second, both rather wild and holding. Very little defence, Brown's reach useful with a good one—two from Clarke which earned him an extra round. Clarke had much the better of this, his right follow getting home frequently, and he won on points.

BDRM. MALONEY v. PTE. BRADY. A hot fight, Brady using a hard left, Maloney going down twice without being dropped; and was warned. In the second Maloney kept at his man, who had no defence and a right to the jaw sent him down for the count.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—10st.

SEAMAN BEDFORD v. MCGEE. (H. M. S. Pelorus.) Bedford had a peculiar style and avoided McGee's spirited attack, and at the end scored. Some amusement was caused by Bedford's style, but he kept at it and had rather the better of it. Both comparative novices, Redfern pressing and drawing claret; an extra round ordered. Redfern again attacked and won on points.

Gr. Little (R. G. A.) W. O., from Pte. Randall (Norfolk Regt.).

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.—9st.

PTE. WATERSON (Norfolk Regt.) v. PTE. MCGEECHY (Cameron H'rs.). The Scot was shorter, but much stronger, the round an even one with the former leading. No damage in the second, McGeech following his opponent round. The third was the same,

a poor fight, McGeech winning on points with few scored.

LANC-CORLE, DUNKERLEY (1st Sherwoods) v. STOKER COLLETT (H. M. S. Swiftsure).—Dunkerley had a big advantage in size, Collett scoring well at first, but then feeling the effects of the other's right jabs. A right to the jaw sent Collett down, and on his rising groggy the referee stopped the fight.

6 ROUND CONTEST.

PTE. MCGINN (7th D. Gs., Feather Weight Champion, Egypt) v. PTE. HAYWOOD (1st L. F. Winner Novices' Feather Weight Championship, Secunderabad). Haywood the stronger, and getting home some heavy rights, but McGinn was quicker, making for the body. McGinn used a smart left, getting inside a hard right cross-counter. In the third McGinn meant business, but after slipping down got a few hard ones which told against him. Same in the fourth, McGinn making for the body, a fast round. He made good use of his left in the fifth and had a decided pull on points, but Haywood got the verdict.

DIVISIONAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

EXCITING GAME IN FINALS.

MAHRATTAS BEAT SAPPERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 7.

The 3rd Sappers and Miners from Kirkee and the 105th Mahrattas from Wanowrie turned out *en bloc* this evening to witness the final struggle for supremacy between their respective teams in the Divisional Hockey Tournament, and the great crowd was supplemented by the presence of a large number of officers and ladies.

Both teams held a blank sheet on Monday last, and the issue was fought out to-day with redoubled vigour and amid the wildest excitement of partisans who shouted themselves hoarse in unison as each side scored.

Soon after the opening of hostilities the 105th scored but the goal was disallowed on account of "sticks."

The Mahrattas returned to the attack almost immediately and shot a goal. They secured a goal a few minutes later, but it was an off-side. The Sappers next turned up a goal and with one goal all the game went fast and furious, till the Mahrattas found the net and scored 2 further goals in rapid succession.

In the second half which proved still more exciting the Mahrattas were the first to knock up a goal and the Sappers replied ten minutes later after a vigorous and determined onslaught on the 105th goal.

Finally, the 105th Mahrattas beat the Sappers by 4 goals to 2. Capt. Houghton, Capt. Ford, and Lieut. Irvine played for the 105th and Lieuts. Squires and Rawlence for the Sappers.

BOMBAY HOCKEY.

PARSI PIONEERS (I), BOMBAY GYMKHANA (O).

A very close game was seen yesterday between the Bombay Gymkhana and Parsi Pioneers on the former's ground. The home side was poorly represented and had to call on several substitutes. No score was registered till close on full time, when the Pioneers put through the only goal of the match. Had the custodian allowed the ball to go when shot from outside the circle this could not have happened.

Parsi Pioneers:—1 Goal.
Bombay Gymkhana:—Nil.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE MACDONALD CUP.

The final stages of the competition for the Macdonald Cup were reached on Tuesday when Begbie by defeating Johnson qualified to meet Hargreaves in the final. Hargreaves has had to work hard to get into the final round as in both his former matches he has had to play twice. Kidson tied with him first and then Russ did the same. In his second match with Russ, Hargreaves played an extremely good game and was most accurate on the green seldom taking more than one putt. Russ on the contrary played well until he got near the holes, his putting being very bad. He missed a foot putt in the second green for a half, an eighteen inch putt on the third for a win and a two foot putt on the fourth for a half. These mistakes gave Hargreaves a lead of two holes and he eventually won 4 and 3. Begbie has won both his matches without much opposition defeating Hollinghurst on the first round by 5 and 4 and Johnson in the semi-final by 5 and 3. Begbie and Hargreaves who both play from scratch now have to play the final which is over eighteen holes.

Results:—

FIRST ROUND.

T. N. Begbie scr. defeated F. Hollinghurst, 4 and 4.

G. A. Johnson—5 defeated J. Longbottom, 4, 1 up.

E. Hargreaves scr. defeated F. Kidson—4, 3 and 1 after a tie.

C. A. Russ—2 defeated E. S. Coombs scr., 3 and 2.

SEMI-FINALS.

T. N. Begbie scr. defeated G. A. Johnson—5, 5 and 3.

E. Hargreaves scr. defeated C. A. Russ—2, 4 and 3 after a tie.

CRICKET IN COLOMBO.

A SENSATIONAL FINISH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 7.

To-day's cricket was quite sensational. The Australians were dismissed in their second innings for 46 runs only. Dekritser capturing six wickets for fourteen runs and Horan four for twenty-nine. The pair bowled unchanged. The Ceylonese lost six wickets before getting the 23 runs set them to win. There was a dramatic finish, the last four wickets falling for no runs. Cameron got four for six runs. His Excellency the Governor was present. The visitors play a combined Up-country European Eleven at Kandy on Friday and Saturday.

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
Sherwood Foresters Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup, Coopers.
"Dnyan Prasad Mandal". Lecture in Gujarati at Franks Cowasjee Institute by Dr. Dnyan Prasad Mandal, entitled "The History of the Movements of Ancient and Modern Civilization and the Relation of the Parsis thereto," 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).
Mails for Madagascars Ports, Mauritius, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenco Marques per steamer "Purna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

Sherwood Foresters Boxing Tournament and Bombay Championship Cup, Coopers.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer "Suradeo" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7-30 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN.—On 31st December, 1913, at Karachi, the wife of W. H. Chapman, of a daughter.

VIJAY.—24th Dec., at 11, Lower Rawdon, Calcutta, the wife of E. A. Viñest, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOLMES-CORBETT.—On the 29th December, at Jubulpore, C. P., James Frederick Holmes, to Gladys Clare Corbett.

IZAT-CREAR.—On the 31st December, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. F. H. Wheeler, Alan Izat, Royal Engineer, fifth son of Alexander Izat, Esq., C. I. E., Balliesk, Dollar, Scotland, to Jessie, third daughter of the late John Crear, M. R. C. V. E., Maryport, Cumberland.

ELLIOT-GIBSON.—On the 24th December, at Calcutta, by the Rev. I. C. Archibald, M.A., Hugh McGregor Elliot, son of Mr. M. W. Elliot, to Ivy Margaret Irene, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Gibson.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, Jan. 8, 1914.

GENERAL BOTHA AGAIN.

We had supposed that, by mutual consent, there would have been a general lull in the discussion of the South African Indian question pending the arrival of Sir Benjamin Robertson at Durban. Mr. Gandhi has agreed to hold his hand until a week after Sir Benjamin's arrival, and this would give ample time for the representative of the Government of India to discuss with the Indian leaders on the one side, and the South African authorities on the other, some compromise by which the Indians might be induced to accept the Commission of Enquiry and give evidence before it. This is a consummation which every one would desire to see brought about, and, as we have often pointed out, nothing is easier for the Union Government than to agree to certain steps, which it might do without hurt to its dignity, which would enable Mr. Gandhi to modify his present unbending attitude. In India there has been a general feeling of confidence that Sir Benjamin Robertson, so wisely chosen for this task by the Viceroy, was just the man to bring about such a settlement of the dispute in regard to the Enquiry as we have suggested. Now, however, the silence has been rudely and prematurely broken by General Botha, who, returning to an attitude, which he had been forced to abandon, has delivered a speech in which he declared, according to Reuters, in regard to the Indian question "that every white in South Africa was of one mind on the subject; that he could not give in, nor would any outside interference be allowed." What is to be said of a Prime Minister who having appointed a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the causes of the recent strike,—thus raising the whole question of Indian grievances in Natal,—announces, before it has even begun its work, that "he is not going to give in," and thus exposes,—if we are to take him at his word,—the absolute hollowness of his intentions. It may be possible, of course, that Reuters has not given us an adequate representation of General Botha's whole declaration; there may be qualifying words in the context. But we in India are bound to deal with a challenge of this kind as it

comes to us, and, if General Botha thinks he can go back to this preposterous claim to trifle with Imperial interests without let or hindrance, he must be told, as he was told before, with certain satisfactory results, that no Prime Minister in the British Empire can be allowed to suppose that, how his Government does or does not treat people coming from another part of the Empire, is not the business of the Empire at large. The extravagance of the alleged statement of General Botha is too obvious, we prefer to think, to allow us to believe that he seriously means what he says; distracted as he is by the internal dissensions of his party he is no doubt forced to say something to placate the fire-eaters. In the first place it is not true that every white man in South Africa is of one mind on the subject. It would be very easy to prove the contrary, but we need go no further than to refer to the quotations from the South African press, since the present acute situation arose, to show what wide differences of opinion exist, and it is quite clear that, though the Opposition party have held their hands during the present crisis, they entertain quite different views from General Botha and his government as to the provisions of the Immigration Act. And as to his final declaration that he will allow no outside interference, we can only suppose that his ability to make such a statement arises from a weaker attitude on the part of the Imperial Government than they were thought to have taken up. We shall await with interest to see whether General Botha has been correctly reported, but, if not, it is clear that agitation must be renewed in this country with redoubled vigour, while Mr. Gandhi would be quite justified, on the strength of such a statement, in resuming active operations forthwith. General Botha apparently does not appreciate the extent of the battle he will have to fight, if he is not prepared to do the Indians in South Africa justice; and he may yet have to learn by a stern experience that the Imperial protection which his country enjoys, and under which it is enabled to enjoy the blessings of self-government, involves a fuller recognition of responsibility to the Empire than it has yet shown.

THE PERAMBUR RIOT.

Following upon the recent riot at Perambur Workshops, it appears that sixteen employees who are reported as being the ringleaders have been arrested. It is rumoured that anti-official feeling runs high amongst the men. Major Magniac, the Officiating Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway, was to have held an enquiry at the workshops on the 5th instant, but, the result has not yet transpired. On the 4th, the instant the Agent published a circular warning the men that a continuation of their lawless behaviour would result in the closing down of the workshops and the consequent dislodgment of many thousands of workmen. This seems a somewhat extraordinary state of affairs and is hardly calculated to create a favourable impression as to the capabilities of the police in the benighted Presidency. Men do not behave in a lawless manner for the mere pleasure of experiencing arrest by the police, and it would be interesting to know what is really the cause of all this trouble on the M. and S. M. Railway. That there should be a public enquiry is obvious. The newspapers in Madras seem to have taken up sides, and, while the "Madras Times" and "Madras Mail" appear to continue their official advocacy, the "Hindu" and "Standard" do not seem inclined to give much credence to the official version of the incident. A day after the riot the Agent published a statement to the effect that the time allowed for the men to enter through the Time Office was reasonably sufficient. Now we learn that the following Notice has been issued by the Loco-Superintendent:—

During the last few days it has been brought to the notice of the Loco-Superintendent that inconvenience has been caused to some of the workmen owing to the time at which men are allowed to enter through the Time Office before 7 and 12-30 o'clock having been reduced from half an hour to a quarter of an hour.

The Loco-Superintendent is much disappointed that this inconvenience was not represented to him in a proper and official way, but he has now issued orders that pending the completion of the sanctioned meal shed, about to be erected outside the Time Office, men are to be allowed to receive their checks as early as 6-30 and 12 noon, and late comers will be allowed to pass into the Works immediately after 7 o'clock, their time being booked as per rules in force prior to the 26th November last.

It is not extravagant to assume that this Notice has been issued when the first signs of trouble were indicated, there would have been no riot.

DISHONEST BOOKMAKERS.

We trust that the Bombay public will take note of the fact that the authorities in Chandernagore, the French Settlement in Bengal, have issued a warning regarding the sweeps and lotteries which are being conducted from there. We would add to this, on our own behalf, a warning against having anything to do with bookmaking firms who send out touting circulars from Chan-

der-nagore. Since the passing of the Bengal Gambling Act, which has put an end to ante-post betting in Calcutta, a number of firms of bookmakers have taken up their quarters in Chandernagore, where, of course, they are unaffected by the English law. Some of them may be, and no doubt are, respectable, but others are not, and we have received complaints from several correspondents regarding certain alleged irregularities on the part of one firm trading under a well-known name. Documentary evidence, which has been placed at our disposal, establishes the fact that these people have received money from Bombay clients, accept bets against Kempion and Mayfowl for the King-Emperor's cup and Viceroy's cup respectively, but up-to-date have failed either to remit the amount due or to take any notice of the demands made for the same. Our correspondents express a very natural indignation, and one of them asks if the Calcutta Turf Club can do nothing to protect the public in such a matter. We fear that neither the Calcutta Turf Club nor anyone else can be expected to protect people from the result of their own folly. In the first place, the firm in question, or persons trading under a similar name, were widely advertised in the press twelve months ago in connection with an alleged failure to return the money invested in a sweepstake which was stopped by the police, and anyone who thereafter trusted them with money for bets should have known the risk he was taking; and, in the second place, it is obviously a dangerous proceeding to enter into transactions of this character with people who are beyond even the doubtful protection afforded by the courts of British India. As a matter of fact the Royal Calcutta Turf Club have done all in their power to protect the public by issuing licenses to a certain number of bookmakers of known stability and integrity, who are permitted to ply their trade under conditions authorised by the Club, and if people are stupid enough to entrust their money to anyone else, either in Chandernagore or elsewhere, they cannot expect much public sympathy if they find themselves the victims of a swindle.

DAY BY DAY.

An Alleged Police Scandal.

Many rumours have been current in Bombay during some time past regarding certain charges alleged to have been made against two well-known officers of the Bombay City Police. These have assumed an exaggerated form and have been so persistently circulated that it seems desirable in the public interest to state briefly what are, we believe, the main facts, so far as the matter has gone. It appears that on his return from leave recently the Commissioner of Police was led to investigate certain matters. This investigation resulted in a certain officer, holding a high position being recalled from leave, and another officer, a superintendent, being suspended. The matter was reported to Government, who appointed Mr. Sanders Slater, Administrator-General of Bombay, to hold an enquiry. At this enquiry the officers in question were placed upon their defence in regard to certain serious allegations. A number of witnesses were called and documentary evidence was put in. The enquiry, which lasted some days, has closed and Mr. Slater's report has been, or is about to be, submitted to Government, who will publish, it is understood, a Resolution on the matter.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Their Excellencies dined with General Goring on Tuesday night, and are engaged to dine with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Peirse to-night.

The Resident at Baroda.

Colonel Imprey, Resident at Baroda will proceed on nine months leave from the 14th March, his place being taken by Mr. Jardine, Resident at Gwalior.

Familiar Theatrical Figures.

The older generation of playgoers in England have this week learned of the death of two artists who were very familiar figures in the theatrical world in the two preceding decades. Mr. Mark Melford, whose death we announced a few days ago, was a man of remarkable talents,—even of genius,—who until "Charley's Aunt" arrived, enjoyed the fame of being the author of a farcical comedy, "Turned Up", which had enjoyed the longest run on record. He was also the author of another piece, of extraordinarily whimsical humour, named "Kleptomania", and had written, too, several melodramas, which, if somewhat lurid in character, were on a higher plane of treatment than the average productions of the day. He was, moreover, an actor of undoubted cleverness, either as comedian or tragedian, and if it had not been for the over-strong vein of eccentricity in his character might have gone much further than he did, both as actor and author. It is worthy of note that he long ago anticipated the recent migration of the "legitimate" actor to the "halls", and made a small fortune by adapting his comedies as sketches and playing in them himself with his wife on the music hall stage. The other familiar figure was that of the well-known composer

and conductor, Francois Cellier, whom every Savoyard remembers as the conductor for many years of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Francois Cellier had not the talent, as a composer, of his more famous brother, the composer of "Dorothy", whom he succeeded at the Savoy, but he could write tuneful and original light music and was a better conductor.

Association of University Women in India.

Arrangements are being made to form an Association in India of women who have studied and obtained degrees at Universities in the United Kingdom. There are over 150 qualified women at present residing in India, and it is believed that an Association would be useful in bringing them into touch with one another, and with the Universities at Home, as well as in increasing their opportunities and powers of usefulness in India. The Association will consist of local branches with a General Secretary for all-India. A branch has already been started in Calcutta, steps are being taken to start branches in Bombay and Lahore, and it is hoped that others may be formed in Allahabad and Madras. The proposed Association will, it is hoped, be affiliated to the Federation of University Women in England, a body which has been in existence some four years, and has been presided over by Mrs. Sidgwick, late Principal of Newham College, Cambridge, and by Miss Ethel Sargent, the distinguished botanist who has had the honour of being the first woman to be President of a Section at the Meetings of the British Association. Lady Stephen, 4, Canoe Street, Calcutta, is at present acting as General Secretary in India, and any lady who is qualified and is desirous of joining the movement is requested to write to her.

A Scavengers' Co-operative Society.

An instance of what self-help and co-operation can achieve even among the poorest and most despised of classes of the Indian population was narrated by a delegate at the second session of the Madras Co-operative Conference held on Saturday last at Triplicane. Among the reports read of some typical co-operative societies started last year was one regarding the Scavengers and Sweepers Society of Salem. The scavengers, sweepers, lamp-lighters and drain-flushers of the Salem Municipality exceed 300 in number and belong to what are called the "untouchable" classes of Pariahs, Pallans and so on. Their material condition is wretched beyond degree. It appears, according to the report, that there were two Mahomedan money-lenders who had these unfortunate people hopelessly in their clutches, and their methods were such as to make it absolutely impossible for these people ever to extricate themselves from their hands. The rate of interest was as high as 150 per cent, and the accounts were not always honestly kept. The aggregate indebtedness of these people came up to Rs. 4,500 whereas the borrowers asserted only Rs. 1,450 was owing to these lenders. But by tact and argument these lenders were induced to accept Rs. 1,450 only in full discharge of their dues and the Society was registered and enabled to start work in January 1913. There were to begin with, only 250 members, but the number increased very soon. No difficulty was experienced in the matter of recovery as proved by the fact that almost the whole amount lent by the Salem District Urban Bank was repaid within the single year of its working. More than this, the accumulated compulsory savings, i.e., share capital of the Society, already amounts to Rs. 750.

Daily Mortality Returns.

No case either of cholera or small-pox, but two deaths and one attack from plague were reported in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday. The total mortality from all causes was 98 as compared with 73 of the corresponding period of last year and 112 of the year before. Out of a total of 1,973 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, last, 29 were found to be plague-infected. Mandvi alone accounting for no less than 14.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Social Conference.

"Times of India".—The address which Sir Narayan Chandavarkar delivered at the last session of the National Social Conference held at Karachi, was an attempt to trace the social bearings of some of the events which are engaging the attention of the Indian public at the present time. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, speaking at the Industrial Conference, dwelt on lack of technical training as the principal cause of the failure of several swadeshi banks. Sir Narayan took us a step farther and insisted that a keener sense of social justice and social duty than that underlying some of the institutions of Indian society, was a necessary factor in the evolution of the type of character which may be trusted to use the enormous powers concentrated in modern organisations, whether of commerce or of industry, with the maximum of

advantage to the community. It will no doubt be said that there is no obvious relation between the failure of the banks and the advancement of such reforms as the marriage of widows, the raising of the marriageable age of girls and the relaxation of the restrictions of caste. But a little reflection will show that the social reform movement of which these are some principal problems at present, is greater and wider than all these, and that it stands for the principle of equal justice and equal opportunities to all, according to their talents, irrespective of sex and caste. It is only to the extent to which the ablest and most active men in a community are imbued with this sense of social justice that it can be expected to use the tremendous power, which organisation and science place in the hands of man, with a high sense of responsibility.

The S. A. Commission.

"The Parsi".—The justice of Mr. Gandhi's claim to improve the composition of the commission is undeniable, and if the planter also are to be conceded the right of having a nominee of their own on the commission, we do not see how Mr. Gandhi's modest request to have at least one member on the commission, in whose impartiality the Indian community will have perfect faith, can be ignored by the Government of the South African Union. The position of the Indians is repeatedly made clear to the South African Government, and we think that the world knows enough of it. No inquiry is particularly needed to remove the obnoxious tax and amend the law against the recognition of monogamous marriages; and for this purpose we do not see how the abstention of the Indians will or can do any harm to the Indian cause. In view of the past history of the legislation on the subject, the South African Government have only got to make up its mind and do it if they see that it is just and proper that it should be done. As regards the allegations of violence the South African Indians are justified in ignoring the difficulties—which after all cannot be so hopeless for a Government which cares for justice and fair play to master—of the Botha Ministry, and in claiming to have a more satisfactory tribunal or have none of it.

Judicial and Executive Functions.

"The New Statesman".—The time has now arrived when the blot upon the administration of justice in India involved in the combination of the judicial and executive functions must be removed. Lord Dufferin said so far back as 1888 that the question demanded urgent solution. Lord Kimberley and Lord Cross admitted in the House of Lords in 1899 that the question was intimately connected with the training of judicial officers in India and the Secretary of State of the day forwarded to the Government of India in 1899 a memorial signed by the late Lord Hobhouse, the late Sir Richard Garth, the late Sir Richard Couch, the late Sir Charles Sargent, the late Sir John Phear, Sir John Scott, Sir William Markby, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Roland Wilson, and Mr. H. J. Reynolds, in which the memorialists asked that a scheme might be prepared for a complete separation of judicial and executive functions in India. The Government of India circularised in 1900 the various local Governments, and they, it is said, have since been considering the question; but although in the meantime instance after instance has been cropping up in India showing the danger of the continuance of this union of executive and judicial functions in the same officer, it is to be feared that unless very strong pressure is exercised from this country, or unless the Royal Commission on the Indian Public Services takes its courage in both hands and cuts the Gordian knot, the Indian Government will not move at all. The usual official reply—namely, that if you were to alter the present system in India you would have to double the staff throughout the country—has been proved to be entirely without foundation by the late Mr. R. C. Dutt, I.C.S., and more recently by Mr. P. C. Mitter, of the Calcutta High Court. No increase in the staff would, in fact, be necessary. It is possible that the Indian Civil Service is infinitely opposed to any modification of the existing system. The sun-dried bureaucracy may be all-powerful under an oriental sun; but behind him is the democracy of England, and it is to English opinion, therefore, that we in India must appeal for the abolition of a system which is at the present day unanimously condemned by all who take an intelligent and at the same time a politically detached interest in India and her affairs. (Article by G. C. C. Ghose.)

Race and Caste.

"The Madras Mail".—Let us admit that there exists an Indian, as there exists a European, type of men. But life in India as in Europe would lose half its attraction if there were not delightful differences. Let us admit, without exaggerating, these varieties of race and culture. Let us, if we can, help the Ethnologist, by trying to define the subtle and combined influences, which divide mankind into classes and caste. Let us, above all, make sure of our facts without any prejudice one way or the other. It may be that racial differences in the East are, in spite of caste rules, weaker than in the West. Yet in both environments must tell, and the statesman and the man of business must take into account differences of which the superficial signs are the varied beliefs, languages, customs and costumes of a land, whose picturesque and charm are largely due to the fact that it has been the scene of many invasions, and is hence the chosen home of many races of men. Only let us, if we can substitute for race-prejudice an enjoyment of the extraordinary and interesting variety of the spectacle which Indian humanity presents to our eyes.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

GENERAL BOTHA ON SITUATION.

UNION COULD NOT GIVE IN.

NO OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

BILL TO PROTECT NON-STRIKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PRETORIA, Jan. 7.

In a speech at Johannesburg, General Botha announced that a Bill would be introduced in the forthcoming session to protect men willing to work from strikers.

Referring to the Indian question, General Botha said that every white in South Africa was of one mind on the subject. He could not give in, nor would any outside interference be allowed.

A meeting of railwaymen has decided to strike at midnight to-night as Government has refused to comply with their demands regarding the retrenchment of staff.

DURBAN, Jan. 7.

A meeting of coalminers has decided not to resume work until the full demands are granted.

NEED FOR RETRENCHMENT.

PRETORIA, Jan. 7.

Before the meeting of Railwaymen Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways, issued a statement that only seventy temporary employees, out of 35000 European railway workers had been retrenched. He justified retrenchment on financial grounds.

MR. GHANDI MEETS GENL. SMUTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

Mr. Gokhale has received a cable from Durban, stating that a private interview has taken place between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi.

PROTEST MEETING AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Jan. 7.

A largely attended meeting was held in Agra city last night to protest against the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa. It was convened by the following Hindu and Mahomedan leaders: Messrs. Govind Sahai Sharma, Narayan Pershad, Syed Nazim Hussain, Prag Narayan, Ali Ahmed Khan, Jannadas and Koka Nal.

DISTRESSED INDIAN ARTISTES

ROYAL DONATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary have each contributed £25 sterling to the relief of performers in the Indian pageant at Earl's Court.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

REPORT TO BE SIGNED NOT LONG AFTER MIDDLE OF JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Finance Commission will meet on the 12th and 13th instant but it is not probable that the actual signing of the report will take place then, even by members in England, though this is not likely to be delayed very long after.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Jan. 7.

The P. & O. Marmora has shipped £6,000 gold for India.

MARTIAL LAW AT VALLONA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Jan. 7.

Martial law was declared in Vallona late last night.

DEATH OF A COMPOSER.

M. FRANCOIS CELLIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The death is announced of the composer and conductor, Cellier.

M. Francois Cellier, was for twenty years conductor and musical director at the Savoy Theatre, during the famous Gilbert and Sullivan period. M. Cellier was the composer of several well-known operettas, including "Mrs. Jarramie's Genie" (written in conjunction with his late brother), "Captain Bill" and "Old Sarah". Mr. Cellier was of French extraction and was born in London in 1849. He was a brother of Alfred Cellier, the composer of the

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

HABITUAL INTERVENTION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

ZABERN OFFICERS MOBBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 7.

Interest in the Zabern affair has shifted from the trial to the Crown Prince's telegrams, which were sent, not to Colonel Reuter, but to the General Commanding in Alsace.

The liberal press sharply criticises the habit of the Crown Prince of intervening in public affairs.

A telegram from Strassburg states that Colonel Reuter and other officers were mobbed on leaving the court and had to take refuge in a tramcar.

THE BERLIN WEDDING

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 6.

The Hon. John Freeman-Mitford and Fraeulin Friedlaender-Fuld were married to-day.

Though the modest dimensions of Holy Trinity Church did not permit of a great gathering, the function was most fashionable. The bride wore white satin and costly lace. There were four bridesmaids in dresses of light blue. Four cavaliers attended the bride, instead of pages.

Reuter yesterday gave an indication of the elaborate nature of the festivities in connection with this wedding. The marriage itself is an Anglo-German alliance. Mr. Freeman-Mitford has been learning business and banking at Hamburg for the past two years, and it was at Kiel Regatta last year that he met his future bride who is 21 years of age and an only child. She is stated to be the richest heiress in Germany. Some part of the property however is entailed and the succession may be affected by marriage with a foreigner. Herr von Friedlaender-Fuld, is, as stated by Reuter, the "Coal King" of Germany and fresh discoveries of the mineral have recently been made on his estates.

WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

SIR R. BRADY TO SUCCEED SIR E. WARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

It is officially stated that Sir Reginald Brady, Assistant Secretary, War Office, who received the K. C. B. in the New Year's Honours, will be appointed Permanent Under-Secretary, War Office, in succession to Sir Edward Ward.

Sir Reginald Brady, K.C.B., who succeeds Sir Edward Willis Duncan Ward as Permanent Under-Secretary of the War Office, has been Assistant Secretary of the War Office since 1904. Sir Reginald entered the War Office as clerk of the Higher Division of the Civil Service in 1884. He acted as Private Secretary to Lord Sandhurst and Monkwell when they were Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State for War and to Mr. Powell Williams, M.P., when the latter was Financial Secretary at the War Office during 1892-96. Sir Reginald Brady was also Secretary to the War Office Council during 1904-05 and Secretary and Registrar of the Distinguished Service Order in 1906. He is a J. P. of the county of London. He was created a C. B. in 1906 and a K.C.B. on the New Year's day of this year. Sir Reginald was born on 15th August 1864.

NO FIGHT-NO FLIGHT.

AVIATORS AT LOGGERHEADS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris newspapers publish long details of an unfortunate dispute between the aviators Vedrines and Roux. It is alleged that the former upon landing boxed the ears of Roux, accusing him of having somehow hindered his flight.

Roux challenged Vedrines who refused to fight. Asked why, he replied, "Perhaps because I am timid."

Roux complained to the President of the Aerial League in Paris, who telegraphed to Vedrines that he must fight or return to Paris.

Meanwhile the aviator Bonnier has been asked to undertake the flight to the Cape.

It is doubtful whether Vedrines will concern himself with the League's admonitions.

AEROPLANING IN EGYPT.

TO KHARTUM BY HYDROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Jan. 7.

The aviator Pourpre arrived at Luxor and re-started for Wadi Halfa. When he passed over Assuan, the roofs of the hotels were thronged with tourists. The whole native population were amazed at the sight of the first aeroplane to fly in the vicinity.

The aviator Maclean, has started for Khartum in a hydroplane.

N. S. W. LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Underwriters have been saddled with 90 per cent. of the New South Wales loan. famous Comic Opera "Dorothy."

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

NEGOTIATIONS AT AN END.

MR. ASQUITH DECLINES CONCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The "Morning Post" states that conversations between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law have practically come to an end, and that negotiations for settlement of the Home Rule question have failed. Mr. Asquith being unable to concede the demands for even the temporary exclusion of Ulster from the Bill.

UNIONISTS AND FISCAL REFORM

A PROTEST LEAGUE STARTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Unionist Tariff Protest League has been formed to organise action by Unionists dissatisfied with the fiscal reform policy, or who think it inopportune to proceed with it at present.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

DECIDES TO RETIRE FROM PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a letter to his constituents, says he has decided to retire from Parliament at the next general election. He emphasises his regret at severing his thirty-seven years' connection with the constituency, but says, it needs the services of a younger man who will take a more active part in the Parliamentary struggle.

The news has caused the greatest surprise and regret in Birmingham.

It is announced that Mr. Chamberlain's health has not become worse.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST ECONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Navy League has organised a national campaign in opposition to the meetings of those favouring economy in naval expenditure.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Lord Hindlip writes to the "Times" welcoming Mr. Shelford's representations regarding the Uganda railway.

Three courses are open to Government, he says: Firstly, to pay five per centage upon the needful outlay; secondly, to issue securities and build themselves; and thirdly, to allot the building to a public company while maintaining control by keeping the bulk of the ordinary shares in its own hands.

Mr. Shelford who is Consulting Engineer for West African and other Government Railways and is engaged in the construction or working of 1,400 miles of railways in the African Colonies and elsewhere, in a long letter to "The Times," recently emphasised the success of the Uganda Railway, which he stated was "being starved for money. He suggested that the British Government should guarantee reasonable interest on needful funds as any South African State does for its railways.

PERSIAN RAILWAYS.

A PROJECTED LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Jan. 6.

The Survey party in connection with the Khoramabad railway is obliged to remain for the present at Dizful, owing to the activity of brigands along the route.

Khorremabad, as the name is usually spelt, is the capital of the province of Luristan. It is 138 miles W. N. W. of Isfahan and 117 miles S. E. of Kermanshah. The town is on the right bank of the broad but shallow river of the same name. The city is 4,250 ft. above sea level. Dizful ("fort-bridge") is the chief place of a small district of the same name and the residence of the Governor of Arabistan during the winter months. It is situated on the left bank of Dizful river which is crossed by a fine bridge 430 yards in length constructed on ancient foundations. Surveying and railway construction must be difficult jobs in the country roundabout Khorremabad which is a tableland intersected by rivers.

DOWAGER-MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Dowager-Maharani of Cooch-Behar has left for India.

WRECKED OKLAHOMA.

UNSINKABLE TANK-STEAMER BREAKS IN TWO.

VOLTURNO DISASTER RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Oklahoma was the largest tank steamer afloat. She was valued at £110,000 and was believed to be unsinkable.

Her captain reports that she broke in half. He still hopes that some of the missing have been saved.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

A boat from the Oklahoma has been picked up with five survivors. Originally there were some dozen on board. The boat capsized several times and only five of the occupants saved themselves.

They confirm that the vessel buckled. While she was apparently suspended between two waves with the engines racing enormous waves dashed over the doomed ship. The cold was intense. A circle of vessels made fruitless attempts at rescue. The description recalls the terrible scenes in the wreck of the Volturno.

HEROIC RESCUE OF FIVE SURVIVORS

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

The steamer Gregory rescued the five survivors of the Oklahoma.

The captain got the Gregory on the lee side of a lifeboat, hoping that the giant waves would wash the latter on to the Gregory's deck when the lifeboat drifted near. Six men were clinging to her, but she capsized, scattering the men into the sea.

Two mates of the Gregory plunged into the sea to swim to the boat. Ropes were thrown to them and they worked for two hours before they got the men on board, the waves repeatedly dashing them against the sides of the steamer and tearing the survivors from their grasp. The sixth man was frozen to death when he was brought alongside.

The two mates are in a critical condition as the result of exposure.

The Oklahoma was found half submerged during the great storm which swept the east coast of the United States early this week. Thirty-three persons on board were said to have perished. A German steamer which sighted her took off the Captain and five others.

TURKISH ARMY REFORM.

WHOLESALE RETIREMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.

First fruits of the changes in military administration are already apparent. Two hundred and eighty Generals and Colonels, including Hadi Pasha, Chief of the General Staff, have retired.

Zia Pasha, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed Commander of the Tenth Army Corps. It is stated that he will be succeeded by a German officer. Other fundamental changes in the General Staff are impending.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A violent earthquake occurred in Ellis and Peloponnesus. Great damage to property is reported.

CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

DISCUSSION IN THE LONDON PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Kikuyu controversy continues to rage.

It elicited to-day letters from Lord George Hamilton, Sir G. Y. Lagden and Colonel Cunningham, who served in Kikuyu and Uganda in the early days of the British occupation.

All strongly support the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda, deprecating the confusing minds of the natives with narrow sectarianism, especially in countries where Christianity is confronted by militant Mohammedan proselytism.

ATTACK ON MAIL TRAIN.

NO SATISFACTORY RESULT YET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The "Pioneer" hears from Peshawar that active enquiries continue regarding the attack on the mail train and the raid on the Khyrabad Railway Station last month. The results however are at present far from satisfactory and the murder of the contractor in the Mardan District on the 30th December emphasizes the necessity for more extended action than has yet been taken.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

MEETING OF LONDON COMMITTEE.

EX. L. G. ON PROBLEM OF THE DOMICILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the European and Eurasian education fund, yesterday, it was decided to recommend the National Council, at a special meeting on the 20th instant to form an association for the improvement of registered European schools in India, to take over and invest the funds collected and to remit them to the association in India as required, and to receive donations.

The total sum collected, including the Pan-Asianic thanksgiving contribution, is £103,218, of which £100,000 is to be capitalised to provide an annual income for propagandist work, to be carried on by a Lancashire committee now in course of formation, by committees in Edinburgh and London, and by the Indian Church Aid Association.

Sir James La Touche pointed out that even greater than the work of collecting which had been accomplished was the information upon the problem of the domiciled community which had been given throughout Britain, and quickened interest in the problem, resulting in greatly increased grants of both Imperial and Provincial Governments.

THE PIECEGOODS TROUBLE

CALCUTTA EXPERT'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The "Empire" publishes an interview its representative had with a member of the firm of Messrs. Allen Brothers and Company Limited who is in touch with the cotton situation. He expressed an opinion that the proposed suspension of buying would half help the position as far as India was concerned. It was a quicker way of promoting a healthy situation than going on with operations and allowing stock to accumulate. He thought it more than likely that one proposal would take effect, as merchants were holding twice their normal stock. The situation in Calcutta was very bad, though not so bad as that in Bombay.

Asked if the suspension was likely to operate for so long a period as four months, he said, that that entirely depended upon the market. He thought, however, that two months might be found sufficient to improve the situation. The effect of the suspension of Indian buying would naturally seriously affect Manchester and Glasgow, for it would mean that the mills must work short time, and a few months of that might wipe out the whole of last year's profits. Cotton mills, however, had been doing a big business for the last few years and should be able to stand a lean period.

The cause for the present congestion on piece goods must be sought in the financial crisis of October last. Merchants had been afraid to give up-country dealers the credit they usually allowed, and the result was that the "Pulp" sales had failed to come up to expectation. This cautious policy of the merchants was the true cause of the present position.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN MANDALAY.

SUBTERRANEAN RIVER FISH DISCOVERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

Drinking water in Mandalay having been found unwholesome the Municipality made a contract with Messrs. Cowie and Co., of Rangoon to sink five artesian tube wells and abandon the ordinary wells. These are now reported to yield in one hour 13,000 gallons of exceptionally good and usable water. A depth of 160 feet was reached in the case of four and 150 ft. in the fifth well. Now the whole town is to be supplied with this water and an additional tube well is being sunk on the Mandalay hill.

A phenomenon occurred on the completion of the boring of the fifth well when numerous small fish, alive and not blind, came up with the water. The Burmese have never seen fish of this kind say, that they apparently come from a fresh water river under ground and they call them silver fish. A few of these were sent to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum who has classified them as "Barbus punctatus."

SIMLA ASSAULT CASE.

COUNTER CHARGE SUSTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 7.

In the criminal case, in which the accused Vidya Datt, was recently sentenced, in Major Sanford's Court, Simla, for assault on Colonel Seton's child, and trespass into his compound, to twelve months' simple, and three months' rigorous imprisonment, a counter charge of assault by the accused against Colonel Seton and his son came up for hearing to-day in the Court of Mr. J. G. Beazley, Magistrate, 1st Class, Simla, in which both Colonel Seton and his son were found guilty under Section 323, of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees ten and rupees five respectively.

INDIA AND PRECIOUS METALS.

DIMINISHED GOLD IMPORTS.

EFFECT OF SPECIE BANK SPECULATIONS.

GOOD PRICE FOR SILVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s annual bullion letter for 1913 says the capacious appetite for gold displayed in India last year has been followed by some indication of satiety. The net imports of gold in 1913 hardly exceeded £18,000,000 compared with £27,600,000 in 1912. The reduction is due to the disposition of the Indian people to invest in local securities, the heavy coinage of new silver rupees and the readjustment of Government balances.

The letter treats of silver speculation and the collapse of the Specie Bank at some length. It says the affair resolved itself finally into a duel between the Government of India and the general market on the one hand and the Specie Bank on the other, in which the former, possessing greater foresight and staying power, were enabled to wear out their opponents. The Government of India deferred purchasing until the spring of 1912, when it secured silver to the value of many millions sterling, before speculators knew Government was buying, and acquired upwards of £6,000,000 worth without having to buy from speculators at the fancy prices the latter were anticipating.

Summing up the prospects of silver in 1914, the letter says the demand is likely to be good, especially as a large Indian bear account still exists whilst production has little chance of expansion, and the world's apparent stock will be much reduced

CREDIT BANK CASE.

MISTRY'S MENTAL CONDITION.

POLICE GUARDING HIS HOUSE.

THE LIQUIDATOR'S COMPLAINTS.

The case in which warrants were issued, on a charge of publishing a false balance-sheet, against Jaffer Joosub, N. R. Mistry and R. E. Arana, lately manager, auditor and accountant respectively of the Credit Bank of India Limited (in liquidation) was called on before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday. Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., who is in charge of this case, informed His Worship that he did not arrest Mistry under medical advice. A certificate given by Major Gordon-Tucker was produced on behalf of Mistry to show that he could not be removed from his house. His Worship ordered Mistry to be kept under police arrest in his house until to-day when the police surgeon will be examined by the Court about the former's mental condition. An application for bail was made on behalf of Arana but it was adjourned until to-day.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris produced Jaffer Joosub and R. E. Arana, lately manager and accountant respectively of the Credit Bank of India Limited, charged under Section 215 of the Indian Companies' Act and Sections 408, 409 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code and abetment.

Mr. Morris told His Worship that he did not arrest Mistry on the night previous under medical advice. He said that when he went to Mistry's house on Tuesday night, he found the latter sick in his bed and he therefore called in Mistry's own physicians and the Police Surgeon. The police surgeon told him that it could not harm Mistry if he were transferred to a hospital. Dr. Powell added that Mistry had been suffering from a mental breakdown but he could not give his opinion unless he had him under his observation for a few days. Mr. Morris, therefore, asked that His Worship should make an order transferring Mistry to the police hospital.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, who appeared for Mistry, said his client had been in this condition for nearly a month and he produced a certificate given by Major Gordon Tucker, which, he said, showed that it would be dangerous to his mental condition to do anything to him at present.

Mr. Morris remarked that the police surgeon had seen him twice. He had seen him the night previous and yet he was not prepared to give an opinion unless he had him under his observation either at the police hospital or in his house.

Mr. Kapadia said that the police surgeon could see Mistry in his house.

Mr. Morris said in answer to a question put by His Worship that the police surgeon was of opinion that Mistry's removal to a hospital would not harm him.

Mr. Kapadia said he believed the police surgeon had given a certificate the night previous.

Mr. Morris: Not to us.

Mr. Kapadia requested the Court to direct the Police Surgeon to keep Mistry under his observation at his house and then give his opinion. He said that in case it was harmful to remove him it would be extremely dangerous to do so. He thought it would be better if the police surgeon were examined in Court after seeing his client.

His Worship asked Mr. Morris if he could take steps to keep Mistry under arrest at his house for a day or two.

Mr. Morris said he could. His Worship, thereupon, postponed the matter till to-day to enable the Police Surgeon to give his evidence after examining the accused, who was to be kept in police custody in his own house until further orders.

Mr. Morris then gave a formal evidence identifying the accused Arana.

The case of all the three accused was then adjourned until the 20th instant.

COPY OF POLICE REPORT.

Mr. Framrose Mehta of the firm of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hirralal and Mehta, Solicitors for Jaffer, then applied for a copy of the police report made by Inspector Morris on the information filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna.

Mr. Payne, who appeared for Mr. Sethna, objected to the copy being furnished on the ground that it was a confidential document.

Mr. Morris also opposed the application and said that the copy should not be furnished at this stage.

Mr. Mehta argued that in the original complaints, only two accused were charged. It was only after the police had made a report that process was issued against the third man. The report, therefore, became an independent complaint or an information against the third man and as they would be tried jointly they were all entitled to a copy of the complaint made against every one of them.

Mr. Nariman, Pleader, who appeared with Mr. Godinho for Arana, said that the case of his client stood on an entirely different footing. The accused was entitled to have a copy of the information filed against him, the more so when he was charged on the strength of the police report.

His Worship remarked that the case of Mr.

Nariman's client was very much stronger and he ultimately ordered a copy of the report to be furnished to the parties.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. Nariman then applied for bail on behalf of his client. He said that he did not know what the charge against his client was except that he was served with a summons directing him to appear on the 20th instant to answer a charge under Section 215 of the Indian Companies' Act. Subsequently he was arrested on a warrant. He submitted that the case against his client was entirely different from that of the other two accused. He could not state his defence now but he contended that the case against his client must be much weaker than the case against the other two accused. He could not state his defence now but he contended that the case against his client must be much weaker than the case against the other two accused. His name was not included in the original information and it was only when minute enquiries were made that a warrant was issued against him. He was prepared to give a substantial security. At present he was assisting Mr. Sethna in the liquidation proceedings and his presence would be required at the Bank.

His Worship said Mr. Nariman's position was very difficult as he had not read the police report.

Mr. Payne said he did not oppose the application for bail but left the matter entirely in His Worship's hands.

His Worship remarked that it would be better if Mr. Nariman renewed his application after going through the police reports. The application was then adjourned until to-day.

THE LIQUIDATOR'S COMPLAINT.

The following is the copy of the complaint filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna, which was sent to Inspector Morris for enquiries and report:—I, Kustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna, hereby make oath and say as follows:—On the last day of November 1913, an Order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for the winding up of the Credit Bank Limited (hereinafter called the Bank) and I was appointed the Official Liquidator thereof. The Bank was registered as a Company under the Indian Companies Act; its registered office was in Bombay, and its head office was also there. Jaffer Joosub, the first accused was the manager of the Bank from the 16th day of June 1910, until the Bank stopped business, at the commencement of October, 1913. N. R. Mistry, the second accused was one of the auditors of the Bank having been appointed as such in July 1910, and about the 7th day of January 1911, the Directors of the Bank published a balance-sheet purporting to show the true position of the Bank on the 31st December, 1910, and a statement of the Profit and Loss account for the year ending the 31st Dec. 1910. The said balance-sheet was signed by the first accused as manager of the Bank and by the second accused as one of the auditors. Hereto annexed and marked "A" is a print of the said balance-sheet and statement and of the certificate signed by the second accused and his co-auditor to the effect that they had examined the said balance-sheet with the books and vouchers, and verified the cash and securities and that it was correct and in their opinion exhibited the true position of the Bank on the 31st December 1910, and was drawn up in conformity with the law.

The said balance-sheet contained diverse false and fraudulent entries, amongst which are the following:—(a) a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 is shown as the paid up capital, one lakh shares at Rs. 10 each, whereas a sum of under Rs. 5,00,000 only was paid up on the shares, the balance having been paid by the Bank; (b) a sum of Rs. 7,11,240-2-4 is shown as the amount of current accounts, whereas the current accounts amounted to but Rs. 2,00,000 or thereabouts, the balance of Rs. 5,11,000 being the aggregate amount of certain fictitious items; (c) a sum of Rs. 22,026-15-2 is shown to the credit of profit and loss account as the balance of profit. As a matter of fact, there was no profit whatever, but a loss amounting to over Rs. 1,700; (d) the assets are inflated to the extent of Rs. 5,11,000 by treating as loans made by the Bank against securities, the fictitious items counterbalancing those referred to in clause (b) above.

I say that it was the duty of the first accused to prepare the balance-sheet and the profit and loss account and that it was the duty of the second accused to examine the same with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto and to report thereon to the meeting of the shareholders generally or especially as he and his auditor might think fit. I charge that the first accused either made or was privy to the making of the said false and fraudulent entries with intent to defraud and deceive the shareholders and creditors of the Bank and that they have each of them been guilty of offences under section 215 of the Indian Companies' Act and I pray that process may be issued against them and that they may be dealt with according to law.

I charge that the first accused either made or was privy to the making of the said false and fraudulent entries with intent to defraud and deceive the shareholders and creditors of the Bank and that they have each of them been guilty of offences under section 215 of the Indian Companies' Act and I pray that process may be issued against them and that they may be dealt with according to law.

I charge that the first accused either made or was privy to the making of the said false and fraudulent entries with intent to defraud and deceive the shareholders and creditors of the Bank and that they have each of them been guilty of offences under section 215 of the Indian Companies' Act and I pray that process may be issued against them and that they may be dealt with according to law.

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BANKING LEGISLATION.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS.

NEED FOR BANKS WITH SMALL CAPITALS.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, J.P., Chairman of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, has addressed the following letter to Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on the subject of the proposed Banking Legislation:—

With reference to your letter No. 8771, of 1913, dated the 26th September, 1913, enclosing a letter from the Government of India (Department of Commerce and Industry) No. 6905-6918, dated the 22nd August, 1913, I have the honour to reply as under:—

1. With reference to para 1 of the said letter of the Government, my Committee think that in the Bombay Presidency there are no individuals or partnerships engaged in the business of Banking and using the name of Bankers. The business of Banking is generally carried on by shroffs, whom it is not desirable to bring under the operation of the proposed Act.

2. The Committee are emphatically of opinion that the terms "Bank," "Bankers" etc., should be restricted to Companies registered under the Companies' Act. Bankers now-a-days stand for all that is systematic and scientific in banking and the Committee think that these terms should not be left to be used by any Companies or partnerships unless they at the same time get themselves registered under the Indian Companies Act and bring themselves under all its legislative restrictions. The Committee beg in this connection to bring to the notice of the Government, the existence of several foreign companies, some of which are registered in foreign countries, while some are not registered at all but work as bankers. All these foreign companies doing banking business in this country should be, in the opinion of the Committee, brought under the operation of the proposed Act, as it is feared, that, unless this is done, any foreign concerns calling themselves as Bankers, but, with no *substantum*, may be dumped on this country and may involve the ingenuous depositing public in ruin, examples of which are not wanting in the past.

3. Coming to the four suggestions mentioned in paragraph 3 of the letter of the Government, my Committee beg to give their opinion as below:—

NO MINIMUM CAPITAL.

1. They do not think it desirable that a minimum amount should be fixed for sub-scripted capital. Any such restriction would lead, they fear, to giving a blow to the starting of small banks catering for the needs of small traders and agriculturists. The last few years of Indian indigenous banking have shown that banks with large capitals are generally registered in Presidency towns. These establish their branches in the mofussil primarily for receiving the deposits of the public, as hardly a few of these branches have got powers of making advances. The result is that the Capital of the mofussil is dragged away to the Presidency towns to be advanced to big industries and capitalists, leaving the mofussil traders and agriculturists without any accommodation, specially, as the old shroffs and sahukars are dying away. The real necessity is, it will be seen, for banks with small capital for the local needs of different towns and villages. Any restriction in the nature of a minimum amount of subscribed capital will lead in the natural course of things to placing a curb on these small banks and encouraging only banks with large capital. The list of Joint Stock Companies published by the Commercial Intelligence Department shows how the number of such banks with large capital is but limited and how these too are generally to be found only in Presidency towns.

India is still primarily an agricultural country and the Committee beg to draw the attention of the Government to the following pregnant observation occurring in the Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence published under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture: "Agricultural countries, the industrial conditions of which are in the course of transformation or incomplete logically, require in their period of expansion a large number of banks while manufacturing countries properly so called the industries of which are fully developed, demand a concentration of these banking system."

2. The Committee think that at least one-third of the subscribed capital of a banking concern should be paid within one year of the starting of its business.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS TO DIVIDENDS.

3. The Committee cannot approve of the suggestion that there should be a restriction on the full allocation of the profits to dividends pending the building up of an adequate reserve. This matter of declaring the dividend and carrying forward a particular sum to the reserves should be left to the companies themselves. They however suggest that it should be laid down that shareholders cannot propose any increase in the dividend declared by the Board of Directors.

4. In this connection, the Committee beg to suggest that power should be given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to refuse to register as banks or bankers, companies whose Memoranda of Association provide for business other than Banking business in the broadest sense but that an appeal should lie on the Registrar's decision in the matter to the local Government.

5. The Committee beg to suggest that no advances should be allowed to highly paid officers of banks without adequate and reasonable securities and also that all the banks or bankers should in their advertisements be required to mention the following details:—A. Nominal Capital; B. Subscribed Capital; and C. Paid up Capital.

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

6. The Committee beg in conclusion, to protest against the suggestion made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the effect that "if possible, the auditing of banks, accounts should be done by Char-

tered or Incorporated Accountants." This suggestion will practically result in giving the monopoly to a few people as a matter of fact indigenous talent will be altogether ignored, as there is only one Indian Chartered Accountant and not more than half a dozen Incorporated Accountants. The Committee beg, therefore to suggest that the qualification of auditors should be fixed as follows:—

(a) Every fellow, associate or member of an incorporated body of professional accountants and auditors of Great Britain and Ireland or of India, when formed, who may be recognised from time to time by Government of India. (a) The following public bodies may be recognised for the present:—

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants; 2. The Scottish Chartered Accountants; 3. Institute of Chartered Accountants Ireland; 4. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors; 5. The Corporation of Accountants; 6. The Central Association of Accountants; and 7. London Association of Accountants.

Members of the first three Societies are designated, as the Government may be aware, Chartered Accountants, those of the fourth, as Incorporated Accountants, of the fifth as Corporate Accountants, and of the last as Associated Accountants.

(c) Persons who have passed examinations instituted either by the Government or by any Indian University or by any public body recognised by the Government for the profession of Accountants and Auditors.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Art Society was held yesterday evening in the High Court, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott presiding.

The report of the Committee for 1912-13 was adopted. Among other things it said:—

The 22nd annual exhibition was held in the six previous years in the Town Hall in the months of February and March 1913. The conversation took place at 9.30 p. m. on Tuesday the 25th February 1913. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sydenham honoured the occasion with their presence and there was a very large attendance of members and the public.

About 1,175 pictures were received, out of which 857 were accepted, many of the others being crowded out through want of space. The number of pictures accepted during the last four years were as follows:—

1909—received 850, accepted 600.
1910—received 1,000, accepted 750.
1911—received 1,000, accepted 711.
1912—received 1,200, accepted 861.

The number of pictures hung in the several classes as compared with that in the immediately preceding year was as follows:—

	1913	1912
Water-colours	325	335
Oils	205	188
Photographs	132	122
Black and White	20	51
Statuary	29	27
Miscellaneous	12	27

The number of pictures sold this year was larger than in any previous year as the following statement will show:—

Year.	Number of pictures sold.	Value.
1910	48	2,925
1911	56	3,544
1912	70	4,408
1913	81	3,650

The number of persons who visited the exhibition including members was 4,500 as against 4,250 in the last year. The gate money realized was Rs. 1,120 as against Rs. 1,102 in the preceding year.

The Government of Bombay have again shown their appreciation of the good work done by the Society by granting a subsidy of Rs. 500. Though some of the members and others have retired, the actual number of members with additions has been kept up to 196.

Two gentlemen have joined as life members viz. Mr. P. R. N. Cama and Maharaja Sir Kisan Prasad, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

The opening balance ending 2nd September 1912 was Rs. 2,183-2-1 as against Rs. 1,514-14-8 last year. The closing balance ending 25th November 1913 was Rs. 2,249-10-4.

The Committee takes this opportunity to tender their best thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. V. Muller for his zealous and arduous efforts in promoting the interest of the Society. Mr. Muller has left India on a short leave giving over the charge to Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar. Professor Muller is expected to return and resume his office next January.

The Society's thanks are also due to the Honorary Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. Bhandarkar to the members of the Hanging Committee and to the Judges for their assistance and co-operation in making the exhibition a success.

They have also to thank the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Narotam M. Goudas for his service during the year and Mr. C. M. Hanson for his kind assistance in auditing the accounts of the Society for the year ending 25th November 1913.

The accounts as presented by the Hon. Treasurer were then passed. It appeared that the Society had a closing balance of Rs. 2,249-10-4 and a fixed deposit of Rs. 2,943-4-0.

It was resolved to hold this year's conversation in the Town Hall on the 24th February.

The following Committee was re-elected:—

President:—Sir Basil Scott.
Vice-Presidents:—Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. M. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. B. D. Petit, Rao Bahadur Vasanti Khimji, Mr. Vajrshankar Gaurishankar, Sir D. J. Tata, Mr. R. J. Tata, Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathooobhoy and Mr. Vibhooandas Atmaram.

Members of the Committee:—Mr. F. C. Rimington, Mr. J. P. Watson, Dr. A. M. Benson, Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, Mr. G. B. Coleman, Mr. N. A. Spence, Sir Jamsetji Jojeebhoy, Mr. Purshottam Vishram Mawjee, Dr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. V. C. Alimo, Mr. C. L. Burns and Mr. W. S. Millard.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. Narotam Morarji Goudas.
Hon. Secretary:—Prof. O. V. Muller.
Asst. Hon. Secretary:—Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed.

At a meeting of the Karachi Port Trust a letter was read from the Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab, expressing the views and intentions of the Punjab Government with regard to the erection of local elevators at railway stations in wheat producing centres and the construction of the elevators at Lyallpur and the working thereof, and making remarks. It was resolved as follows:—"The Chairman will kindly prepare a draft letter in reply to the Punjab Government's letter for the Board's approval on the lines adopted at the discussion of the question to-day."

FASHIONABLE DELHI WEDDING.

ATKINSON-HEWETT.

VICEROY'S A. D. C.—SIR J. HEWETT'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER.

VICEROY GIVES BRIDE AWAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.
The most fashionable wedding of the season was solemnized this evening at St. James' Church by the Bishop of Lahore assisted by the Revd. Dixon, between Miss Lorna Hewett, youngest daughter of Sir John and Lady Hewett, and Captain F. S. T. J. Atkinson, 9th Horse, A. D. C. to the Viceroy.

Great interest was taken in this wedding as the parents of the bride are well-known over Northern India.

The bride motored up to the Church with His Excellency the Viceroy who gave her away, her bridesmaids, being the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge, Miss Gwendolen and Miss Tiny Duboulay, Miss Rachel Maxwell and Miss Sybil Roberts.

The two little pages were Master Guy Peyton and Master Oliver St. John and Captain W. C. Russell 9th Hodson's Horse was bestman.

The bride, who looked strikingly beautiful, wore a dress of white and silver satin, a draped skirt over a petticoat of ninon, the bodice diamante with a spray of orange blossoms. The train was of exquisite lace also with sprays of orange blossoms, the lining being of cloth of silver. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and a plain tulle veil.

The bridesmaids were in soft white satin with Star of India blue sashes, wreaths of wild roses and small veils.

The pages were in white poplin Kate Greenway suits, with blue court shoes. The bride wore ruby and diamond ear-rings, the gift of her Excellencies and a diamond triple crescent brooch the gift of her father; the bridesmaids had on brilliant pendants presented by the bridegroom who also gave each page a tiger's lucky locket.

Lady Hardinge wore a white embroidered ninon dress with a blue sash and a large picture hat with fawn feathers. Lady Hewett's gown was of coloured ninon with an amethyst sash and hat with plume to match.

The service was fully choral and there was a large and fashionable gathering in the church to witness the ceremony. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the 9th Lancers. A reception was afterwards held under a shawlman canopy at the Viceroy's Lodge, where His Excellency proposed the health of the happy pair, to which the bridegroom suitably responded. Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson then left amid loud cheering for Rampur where the honeymoon will be spent.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES' EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.
Evidence was given by Major Turner, Government Inspector of Explosives, in the Rajabazar Bomb Case, to-day, to show that the articles found in the search in tin, iron discs, black enamel, resin, test tubes, clamps, a vice, strip iron, etc., were used in the making of the Delhi, Mymensingh, Midnapore, Mouli Bazar, and Dalhousie Square bombs. All the bombs were of similar construction.

He considered the Rajabazar bomb which was found in the house after the arrest of the accused to answer to the definition of an explosive apparatus under the Act. All the tools required in the construction of a bomb were found in the house except a cold chisel.

A Bengalee living in the house said, Kali Pado, one of the accused, once lent him a cold chisel and a hammer to open a tin of condensed milk. Evidence was also given to show the accused's acquaintance with each other.

In the course of his evidence Major Turner said the Dalhousie Square bomb was similar to the Rajabazar bomb. A tin needed no particular preparation for gunpowder, but it was necessary to furnish the inside of the tin or the bomb might explode spontaneously if picric acid was used. A tin of black enamel found could also be made from resin, some of which was also found. Picric acid was exploded by a detonator which in turn was exploded by a fuse by mechanical means. Combined with other explosive material, the bomb might be exploded by concussion. He had examined the Midnapore bomb fragments. The disc and clamp were similar to those of the Rajabazar bomb. The discs were perforated to allow the use of a fuse. The clamps and one disc in the Delhi bomb were similar to those of the others. Amongst the fragments of the Mouli Bazar bomb was a disc similar to the Rajabazar bomb. A fragment of iron clamp found after the Lahore explosion was also similar. A chaprasi holding the bomb was blown up on that occasion and the bomb must have exploded spontaneously. In the Mymensingh case a clamp, portions of clamps and a disc and some fragments of tin were similar to those employed in the Rajabazar.

A bomb found subsequently to the arrest was produced in court, and witness said the explosive was composed of picric acid and gun cotton. He had removed the explosive by washing it out. If a light was applied to the gun cotton it would explode immediately. The clamps and iron discs were similar to those in the Rajabazar case. If it was thrown into a room with half a dozen people in it, the bomb would probably kill them all.

After all it will not be necessary to abandon the Connel Cup Tournament at Allahabad this year. Entries have been forthcoming at last sufficient to justify the Tournament being held.

After dinner there was a small dance, about a hundred guests were invited. Their Excellencies will to-day attend the wedding of Captain Atkinson, 9th Horse, A. D. C., to the Viceroy and Miss Hewett, at St. James' Church, Delhi.

Lt.-Col. R. Gordon will leave Viceregal Lodge to-night.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

OVERLAND MAILS TO INDIA.

SIR F. CURRIMBHAY'S RESOLUTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Quite a number of resolutions are coming before the Imperial Legislative Council for discussion.

The text of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's resolution has already been published.

The following are the more important ones:—Sir, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will move: that this Council respectfully recommends to the Government of India that a Committee may be appointed consisting of members of this Council to enquire into and report on the question of improving the mail service between, Great Britain and India.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WILL DISPUTE.

REVIEW APPLICATION FOLLOWED BY SECOND APPEAL.

NARAYAN PURSHOTAM GARGATE v. RAM BIN NAIKU CHAUGULU AND ANR.
(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was a Civil Extraordinary Application made to the High Court against the decision of the District Judge of Satara who had rejected a review application on the ground that a second appeal was subsequently preferred.

The applicant was the plaintiff. He had sued the first and second defendants for possession of lands, alleging that he had purchased the right, title and interest of one Pandurang Waman which the latter had in the suit property, under the will of Hari Ramachandra made in 1896. The defendants claimed under a prior will of 1893. The Subordinate Judge of Karad awarded the claim of the plaintiff while the District Court of Satara dismissed the suit. The will of 1896 could not be produced by the plaintiff as it was taken from the District Court by Pandurang. After the decision in appeal the plaintiff came to know of the whereabouts of the will and he was in a position to produce the will. Therefore he applied for a review to the District Court of Satara on the ground that the will was found, on the 10th of October 1912. The District Judge admitted the review application and ordered notices to be issued. Afterwards the applicant filed an appeal to the High Court to save limitation. When the review application came for hearing before the District Court the opponents raised preliminary objections that the review application could not be entertained (1) because a second appeal was filed in the High Court and (2) because the review application was not accompanied by notified copies of the decree and judgment. The District Judge accepted both the contentions as correct and rejected the review application. Against this order the applicant applied to the High Court under Civil Extraordinary jurisdiction contending that the District Judge had refused to exercise jurisdiction vested in him under Order 47, Rule 1. of the Civil Procedure Code.

Their Lordships after hearing both sides made the Rule absolute and directed the District Judge to decide the review application on merits. Mr. M. R. Jayak instructed by Mr. S. Y. Abhyankar appeared for the applicant. Messrs. Bhide and Bhadkamkar appeared for the opponents.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK.

CALVERT'S TOOTH-POWDER BOXES.

G. S. MUKADAM v. W. D. HALL, MANAGER OF MESSRS. LATHEM ABERCROMBIE AND CO.
(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

The complainant as the constituted attorney of Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Co., of Bradford, had filed a complaint in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, against the accused appellant for an offence punishable under Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he sold tin boxes of tooth-powder bearing counterfeit trade-mark. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had convicted the accused of the offence charged and ordered him to pay Rs. 350, of which Rs. 150 were taken as fine and Rs. 200 were paid to the complainant as costs.

The complainant had stated that he was informed that Carbolic Tooth Powder made up in tin boxes bearing labels which were considered to be an imitation of the lettering and label on Messrs. Calvert and Company's tin boxes was being sold at the shop of Messrs. Gordhandas Bhimji and Co., wholesale druggists of Bombay. He went to the said shop and purchased the boxes of tooth-powder which were got up in imitation of Messrs. Calvert and Co.'s tin-boxes. In consequence of information received from Messrs. Gordhandas Bhimji and Co., he wrote to G. S. Mukadam, through his solicitors Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., to furnish him with all information regarding Messrs. Paul and Co., of Calcutta. He then charged G. S. Mukadam with committing an offence punishable under Section 486, of the Indian Penal Code, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel dismissed the appeal. The question regarding the cost of the appeal was reserved by their Lordships.

Mr. V. T. Patel, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchodas appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the complainant.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL CASE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION IN SOLICITOR'S LETTER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DHUNJISHAH NARAYANJI BARUCHA v. JEHAN-GIR BOMANJI PETIT.

This was an application for Revision made to the High Court by Dhunjishah Narayanji Barucha, L.M. & S., for sometime Resident Medical Officer of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital to revise an order passed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on October 23, 1913, refusing to grant a process on the petitioner's complaint against Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Secretary the Hospital Board, on a charge of defamation under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate made the following order:—"Process refused. In my opinion the facts complained of do not constitute reasonable grounds for issuing process for a Criminal Court. The Secretary of the Board merely gave instructions, not

intended to be published, to a subordinate of the Board, and the language of the note was in my opinion moderate. Similarly the solicitor's letter merely mentions certain facts of which his client complained and as the letter is addressed to the complainant himself, in my opinion the facts stated in the last paragraph of the letter do not give grounds for issuing process for defamation. Complainant's remedy, if any, if he thinks he has a right to enter the Hospital, is I think to file a complainant of having been wrongfully restrained from entering.

The complainant in his petition stated that the Magistrate had dismissed his complaint without deciding the question whether the letter of September 9 was defamatory or not. That he had erred in holding that the tone of the letter was moderate; whereas the complainant averred, the tone of it had little relevancy with the offence. It was grossly defamatory as it was calculated to lower the petitioner in the eyes of his professional brethren, and of the public at large. Again, there was publication to a person not privileged, as the letter was written by the respondent's office clerk. The Magistrate had erred in holding that the solicitor's letter of September 10, was not defamatory, as it was addressed to the petitioner himself; but this view of the High Court was opposed to the rulings of the High Court and the other High Courts also.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel discharged the rule. Mr. P. Godino appeared on behalf of the applicant.

Mr. Raikes instructed by Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

A sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar sitting as Commissioner.

CLOTH MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

Re TOPAN KHEMLI.—Mr. J. D. Inverarity moved on behalf of Messrs. R. B. Desai and others that Topan Kheмли, lately a cloth merchant at the Lakshmidas Khimji Market, be adjudged an insolvent.

The petition stated that the insolvent was indebted to the petitioners in the sum of Rs. 1,92,414-3, being the balance due for gold sold. He was also indebted to Ramdas Govindji, a partner in the firm of the petitioners, in the sum of Rs. 630-6-3 and to one D. B. Mehta in the sum of Rs. 114-10-3. The debtor had with intent to defeat or delay the claims of his creditors, had handed over the title-deeds of his property at Villi Parla, to Sunderbai, wife of his friend Vallabhdas Govindji after the fire in the Lakshmidas Khimji Market. He had also transferred the goods in his shop at Mulji Jetha Market to one Padamsi Goudalas, and suspended payment.

His Lordship passed an adjudication order.

Re DINKAR CHINTAMAN JOSHI.—Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the above insolvent and applied for an interim order which was granted.

Re LALLOGBHAI MOHANLAL AND MANILAL MOHANLAL.—Mr. M. R. Jardine appeared for the second insolvent in support of a rule nisi issued to show cause why the warrant of arrest issued against the insolvent should not be quashed.

Mr. Inverarity, showing cause on behalf of one of the creditors, said that the insolvent had two sets of books which he had suppressed.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

ADJUDICATION ORDER REVOKED.

Re CHHAGANLAL UMEDRAM.—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, appearing for the insolvent, applied for the revocation of the adjudication order on the ground that the petitioning creditor was not able to substantiate the allegation in the petition on the strength of which the order was passed. Mr. Jinnah said that the allegation was that the insolvent had agreed to transfer his shop, his only property in British India, in the name of one Nagar Bhachand, who had three years ago taken the protection of the Insolvency Court, and intended to settle somewhere up-country. The insolvent wholly denied the allegation and the creditor was unable to substantiate by the affidavit of Nagar Bhachand or any other person.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimulla, who represented the petitioning creditor, said that the assets of the insolvent were wholly inadequate to meet his liabilities even to the extent of 8 annas in the rupee. Moreover the fact that the insolvent had called a meeting of his creditors and that he did not move to set aside the adjudication order for about two months, went to show that the allegation made by the creditor was substantially true.

His Lordship setting aside the order said that he was satisfied that the allegation was false. The order ought not to have been made and would not have been made if not of the allegation. The petitioning creditor was ordered to pay the costs of the insolvent.

DEBT IN WAGERING TRANSACTIONS.

Re GOPALJI PRAGJI.—Mr. J. D. Davar, appearing for the firm of Umadi Govindji applied for the adjudication of the debtor on the ground that the debtor, who carried on his business at Masjid Bunder, had suspended payment and expressed his inability to pay the petitioners Rs. 981-5-3 which he owed to them.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the debtor, who in his affidavit said that it was not true that he had suspended payment or that he was in any way indebted to the petitioners. The petition was a malicious one. His account with the petitioners had not yet been adjusted, and he was advised that he was not responsible in law for anything which he owed to them on account of wagering transactions.

His Lordship said that he passed no order on the petition because he was not satisfied that the petitioners were really creditors of Gopalji.

Re LIKHAMSEY DEVSEY AND OTHERS.—Mr. H. S. Captain, appearing for the insolvents, applied for a sanction of the composition deed which was granted.

Re HIRACHAND GHAVHANI AND OTHERS.—Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared on behalf of the petitioners-creditor to show cause why the adjudication order as far as it concerned HIRACHAND GHAVHANI should not be set aside.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared in support of the rule. His contention was that Hira-



SITE OF BOMBAY'S NEW COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Building operations commenced.

chand was not a partner of the firm of Manilal Jammadas, cloth merchants, who were adjudged insolvents.

Mr. Inverarity urged that HIRACHAND with his brother Manilal and Jammadas was a partner of the firm. Manilal and Jammadas were quite youths and practically the business was HIRACHAND'S.

His Lordship held that the parts disclosed clearly showed that HIRACHAND was a partner of the firm and was properly adjudged an insolvent.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Eatchel.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

31-13-636-11.—Madhooji K. and Ch. Chhagmal Bakkisondas a firm v. Jainarayan Kanhaiyalal a firm, Malvi H. M. and R.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

28-13-224-12.—Payne and Co Messrs R D Cooper & Co a firm v. Ramji Paltolji Talati Shroff D. & D.

41-13-1190-12.—Hiralal & Co Hari Babu Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishah Darukhanwalla Pestonji R K & Co.

43-13-720-13.—Matubhai J. & M. Kashibai Widow and anr. Ardesir H D & Co Unwalla P & P.

44-13-706-13.—Pestonji R K & Co The Goudalas v. Shripad Govind Ranadaya Madhooji K & C.

46-13-31-13.—Nanu H & Co Ramdas Mulji v. Valooabai Widow Madhooji K & C.

47-13-917-12.—Vachha and Co Bapuji Desai v. Patel v. Cassamji Jatraibhai Peerbhai and anr. Payne & Co.

48-13-1193-12.—Vachha and Co. Manechand Onkarji and anr. v. Narayandas Harjiwar Hiralal & Co.

49-13-585-11.—Shamrao M. and M. Lakshmiram Kavalram v. P. Ramabharan Akheram Jamsetjee R & D.

50-13-716-12.—D J Mantri Shamsher Khan Amrookhan v. Sulaiman Jousab and anr. Smetnam B & Co.

58-13-1836-12.—Mulji and The Bachoo Har Kissondas v. Nagindas Bhagwandas Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

1182-13.—Matubhai J. and M. The Bombay Banking Co. Ltd. (in liquidation) v. Ganesh Mahadeo, Moghe and anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

17-12.—Little and Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshoji, Tyabji D. and Co.

11-13.—Patel and Ez. Fatmabai widow v. Lukmanji Thaverbhoy, Jehangir and S.

13-13.—Patel and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. P. Ramabharan, Surajmal and Co.

15-13.—Mulji Kh. and Th. Bai Parvatibai v. Kalavathi widow, Matubhai J. and Co.

17-13.—Bicknell M. R. and Co. Kanji Allarabhai v. Saffarali Varsi Lalji, Shamrao M. and H.

18-13.—Pest. R. K. and Co. Bai Jarbai and anr. v. Ruttonbhai, Dastur and Co.

19-13.—Jah. M. and S. Bai Jannabai v. Jagannath Dharma, D. J. Mantri.

Long Causes.

982-13.—Payne and Co. Damodar Ranchand v. Bai Manibai, Jehangir and S., Part Heard, 6-1-13.

621-13.—Jam. R. and D. Ramkissondas Goudalas v. Shyambhai Mohanlal Madhooji K. and Ch., Part Heard, 6-1-13.

300-13.—Dastur and Co. Hathibhai Callanji v. Veersey Poornji and anr. Madhooji K. and Ch. Moti. and D., Part Heard, 5-1-13.

336-13.—Mulla and Mulla, Minocher Merwanji Pavri and anr. v. Pestonji Dhanraj and anr. a firm and ors., Wadia G. and Co.

351-13.—Sm B. & Co Keshowrao Raghooji Lote v. Succaram Mulshet Khedekar Mulla & Mulla.

366-13.—Mulla & Mulla Sakhrum Mulshet Khedekar v. Kishow Raghooji Lote Smetnam B & Co.

4-12.—Manecklal & Ty Laxminbai widow & ors v. Purshotam Pitambar & ors Ragh N & Co.

970-11.—Raghavaya N & Co Radhabai widow and anr. v. Walibhai widow Maneklal & Ty.

472-13.—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankerdas and ors v. Messrs Ramratn Comkar and a firm.

470-13.—Bhai K & G Ramvalabhai Harnukbrai Gopiram Harnukbrai & anr v. Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

426-13.—Unwalla P & P Sorabji Lunjibhai Naikman v. Coverji Lunjibhai Naikman and ors. Dubash & C. Edgelow G W & Co.

231-13.—Dastur & Co Jannabhai widow & ors v. Tejpal Narsey & anr. Tyabji W & Co.

490-13.—Manecklal & Ty Kundli K Pundooji Bounar v. Dhondubai Panduji Bounkar & ors Sm B & Co Manchershah & Ty.

604-13.—Madhooji K & Ch Bai Jorkore widow and anr. v. Dabhai Bapooi Premanand Edg G W & Co.

609-13.—Surajmal & Co. Khanderao Ramchand & anr v. Trikandadas Dulsuk & ors Daptahji P & D.

617-13.—Patel & Ez. Haji Rajab Din & ors v. Fakerruddin Mirza M & M.

618-13.—Wadia G & C.

a firm v. Yacoub Ebrahim Sayani & anr in Person Judo & B.

623-13.—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v. The Trustees for the Improvement of The City of Bombay Crawford & Co.

629-13.—Little & Co. Wasudevji Bhaskarcharya v. Fulehai Tyabji D. and Co. M & S.

639-13.—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai Narayan Dha Kji Chemburker In Person.

556-13.—Payne & Co Dharmsey Bhawanji v. Menion Mahomed Abdul Karim & ors Surajmal & Co.

532-13.—Captain & V Vassanji Gopal & anr v. Triumbarji Takersey anr Sabnis & G Khand L & M.

652-13.—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khoobalji v. Bai Navihavai widow Madhooji K & Ch.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

551-11.—Payne and Co Tyabji Hassanally v. Moharabai widow and ors Jehangir G & B Judah & S Chitnis M & K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

895-12.—Bhaishanker K. and G. The Lakshmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co Ltd. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivali Bicknell A R & Co.

451-13.—Smetnam B. and Co. The Davies and Lawrence Co. v. C. C. Mahajan and Co. a firm, Amin and D., Part Heard, 18-12-13.

261-12.—Sabnis and G Goomansing Chaining v. Prithiraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D and D.

498-13.—Dikshit & P Manganlal Ranchhod and ors v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal and T.

513-13.—Wadia G & Co Kana Massingjee v. G. D. Bhatnagar and Co. a firm.

573-13.—Bick M R and Co. Raja Bahadur Shivali Motilal v. Messrs. Adami Peerbhoy and Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

102-13.—Malvi H M & R Tribhuvandas Narotamdas Malvi v. Abdulley Hakimji Padgivali & anr. Surajmal & Co.

S C 847-13.—Mulla and M Bachubai Jehangir Guddar Mukri, Makhdum Moolla Surajmal and Co.

609-13.—Surajmal and Co Mukri Makhdum Moolla Bachubai Jehangir Guddar Mulla and M.

795-12.—Sabnis and G Anandharay Narayen Rege v. Haji Gomer Haji Esmail Raghavaya N & Co.

1349-12.—Madhooji K & C The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji Nana H & Co.

88-13.—Unwalla P & P Goudalas Dayram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Gulam Hussein and anr. Jehangir M & S.

79-12.—Malvi H M and R Binraj Buldevdas and ors v. Berchind Prithviraj and anr. Payne and Co.

1350-12.—Ardesir H D & Co Damji Hirji & Co a firm v. Manecklal Govindji and ors Edgelow G W & Co.

340-13.—Sunderdas & Co Jammadas Harkaji and ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha Bhaishanker K & G.

183-13.—Unwalla P & P Himantul Munji and ors v. Kunjibhai Govindraj Joshi and ors Khanderao L & M.

549-11.—Matubhai J & M Jayantilal Ramdas v. Kissondas Ghanshyamas and ors Man J H & Co.

1145-12.—Mulla and M. Pandooji Rowji v. G. D. Bhatnagar and anr. Bicknell M R & Co.

1344-12.—Payne and Co Messrs W Wolf & Sons a firm v. Noorbhoy Moosaji a firm and ors Raghavaya N & Co.

478-13.—Madhooji K & C Rattansi Narotam Kalinji Narotam and ors.

1298-12.—Sunderdas & Co. Shri Moonoo alias Muttoo Bettaji Maharaj v. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

416-13.—Captain and V Abdul Khan Hasan Khan v. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Ismail in person.

266-13.—Captain and V Noor Mahomed Haji Mahomed Ibrahim v. Abdullah Mahomed Far and anr. Payne and Co. Wadia G and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suit for disposal in chambers.

1183-13.—Sham M & H Vithaldas Narandas Kothare v. Syed Ibrahim alias Ebu Syed Kutubdin & anr.

Petition for hearing in chambers.

In re Indian Coy. Act VI of 1882.—Payne & Co. v. The Indian National Co. Operative Society Ltd. v. French Motor Co. & Electric Co. Ltd. Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

862-12.—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Limited v. The Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co. Crawford B & Co. Part heard.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

71-12.—Crawford B & Co. Haji Mahomed Cassam Moosaji v. Mahomed Fatah Haji Abdullah Arab & ors. Payne & Co.

Long Causes.

566-13.—Jam R & D Lalchand Sadaji a firm v. Mahadev Vinayak Joshi Ram Dhanjishah and ors. Dubash & C.

430-13.—Mulla & Mulla Jannabai widow v. Odhavji Ard. H D & Co.

95-13.—Ardesir H D & Co Bai Lakshmbai Widow v. Arjun Khimji and ors. Tyabji D and Co Madhooji K and C.

996-11.—Mulla and M. Bandeyali Ebrahim Posay v. Messrs. Salloy Mahomed Abraham a firm Shamrao M and H.

1157-12.—Amin Desai Chaganlal Ambaram and anr. v. Khalil Bapooi Dikshit and P.

240-12.—Sham M & H Vithaldas Narandas and ors v. The Indian National Co. Operative Society Ltd. v. French Motor Co. & Electric Co. Ltd. Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

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240-12.—Sham M & H Vithaldas Narandas and ors v. The Indian National

PUBLIC SERVICES.

EVIDENCE OF ENGINEERS.

PRACTICAL TRAINING OF INDIANS.

NEED OF A CENTRAL COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Royal Commission on Public Services in India resumed its sittings to-day after the Christmas holidays. Lord Islington presided. Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald and Gokhale were not present.

Rai Ananda Prosad Sarkar Bahadur, of the Indian Imperial Engineers, P. W. D., Bengal, was the first witness examined. He advocated the filling of positions in the subordinate division by Deputy Engineers instead of by Temporary Engineers. In Bengal there was only one Temporary Engineer. Discussing the training of men at the Sibpore College witness said, that unless a student secured a scholarship he had practically no opportunity of having practical training after he had left college.

In reply to Mr. Madge, witness said that competition would give better results. He was against the removal of a part of the Sibpore College to Dacca. Even if the Sibpore College was to be removed he would have one big provincial college for Bengal. SIR R. N. MUKERJEE'S ADVOCACY OF TWO-THIRDS RECRUITMENT.

Sir Rajendra Mukerjee K.C.I.E., was next examined. He favoured the recruitment of two-thirds of the officers for superior services in England, and no-third in India by open competition. He said that responsible charges in his firm were filled by Europeans. He would fill these posts with qualified Indians, but up to now he had not been able to get them. He employed two Indians trained in England. Others came from Sibpore, Roorkee, and Poona. Europeans, who came out to him had ad practical training, but Indians had not. He advocated a Central College purely from the point of view of efficiency of training. In his opinion there should be no difference whatever in pay between Europeans and Indians recruited in England or India. It would benefit the Government to give a little more pay to Indians. It would do away with a good deal of discontent which was causing a lot of mischief in the country.

Sir Valentine Chirol:—Would you say that the work of the P. W. D. could be done more efficiently and more cheaply by private agency?

Witness:—Yes I do.

Mr. Fisher:—Would it be a corollary that the Indian Stores Department should be reduced?

Witness:—If such a scheme was adopted I think the Indian Stores Department would come to an end.

Mr. Sly:—Is it not a fact that the Government work in the Presidency Towns is given out on contract?

Witness:—No, everything in Calcutta is done by departmental labour.

Mr. B. Heaton, Principal, Sibpore Engineering College, was examined next. He said in the Engineering Department at the Sibpore College there were now about one hundred students. In the Apprentice Class which prepared for the Subordinate Branch, there were about two hundred and fifty students. He was much of opinion that men intended for superior service should be trained at one Central College. He would like to see four Imperial Colleges established to teach mechanical engineering and electrical engineering.

Questioned as to what became of students after they left colleges Mr. Heaton said, that some went into practice and became contractors, others joined District Boards and Municipalities, while a large number joined the Subordinate Branch of the Public Works Department. The standard of men going up for examination was an improvement on previous times.

Reverting to the question of Imperial colleges Mr. Heaton said he would have each college to confine its recruiting area to its own province. At the end of two years no would have an examination conducted by the College itself and then he would allow the students to go to any of other colleges for instruction in special branch that that college undertook.

Mr. C. H. Desenne, Imperial Engineer, Public Works Department, Assam, was the fourth witness examined to-day. He represented seventeen engineers and his views generally represented the views of his service in Assam. He favoured recruitment by competition.

SYSTEM OF NOMINATION.

The Chairman, "The present system of nomination by the Secretary of State has given unsatisfactory results."

Witness:—"I should not say that. I should base my answer chiefly on the ground of esprit de corps. In a department like Public Works Department there is a danger of this esprit de corps being lost by the system of nomination."

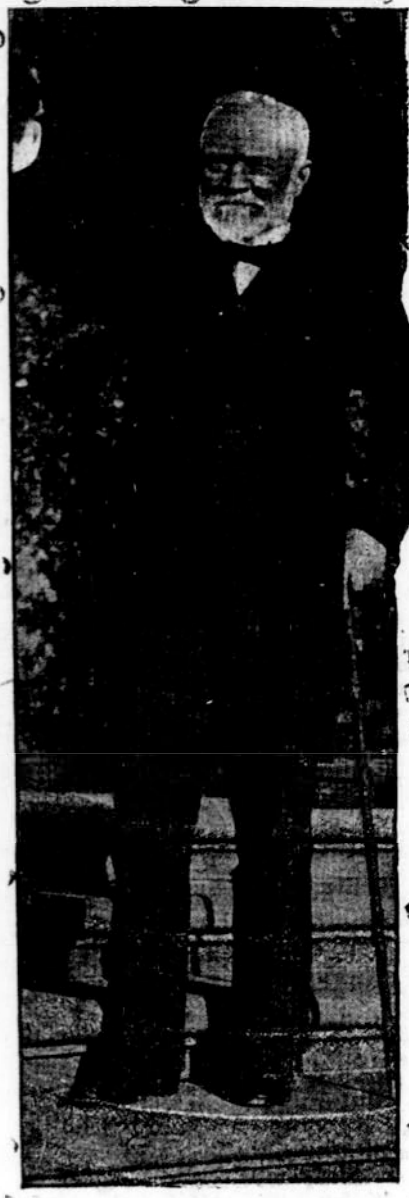
Continuing witness said he did not consider that the training received by Indians was inadequate for the service. It is necessary that they should go to England in order to bring out to the best advantage their training.

Chairman:—"Do you consider it advisable to have a Central College in India in order to have colleges in various provinces?"

Witness:—"Yes you will get different results blended together."

Witness said that in Assam the work was done by con-

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.



Bombay Chronicle Press.

ON HIS SEVENTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY.

In answer to Mr. Fisher witness said that Englishmen coming out to the service should undergo a period of probation in India. It would give them a knowledge of the language. Europeans sent out from England stood on a higher level than Indians trained out here.

Mr. F. H. Hodgkins, Provincial Engineer P. W. D., Assam, was the last witness examined. He wished to see the barrier between the two services broken down. Fifty per cent. of the Imperial Engineers should be recruited in India. He thought that an Indian trained man was as good as a man trained in England. He wished to see a Central College for training in place of the existing institutions. He did not think that there was any difference in the market value of a man coming from a distance compared with that of a man to hand.

The Commission then rose for the day.

GRIEVANCES OF PROVINCIAL SERVICE MEN.

VALUE OF ENGLISH TRAINING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services to-day continued the hearing of evidence from the P. W. D.

Mr. L. W. Lewis, Imperial Engineer, P. W. D. Burma, urged the importance of nomination of candidates and of officers taking honours degrees. The age of recruits should be raised to 23 or 24 years. He differed from his colleagues in urging the value of one year's training in England.

With regard to the probationary period in India, witness thought it would be detrimental to recruiting in England but he would not object to recruits coming on five years' agreement. Witness said there was difficulty in getting privilege leave and advocated the granting of study leave to P. W. D. officers. In reply to Mr. Madge, witness said the imported man was on the whole better than the Indian-trained man. In the course of further examination, witness said recruits were satisfactory but not so good as they used to be. He did not think it possible as had been suggested for private firms to undertake the work of the P. W. D., at any rate in Burma.

Mr. J. C. Craig, Provincial Service, P. W. D. Burma, said in practice men of the provincial service had charges of equal responsibility as men of the Imperial Service. He preferred that recruits should come on two or three years' probation rather than on 5 years' terminable contract. He saw no need for special foreign service allowance to Europeans.

Mr. R. C. Edge, Imperial Engineer, P. W. D., Bihar and Orissa, in his evidence thought a Central College an excellent idea. He regarded training in England of officers before coming out very valuable. In regard to the grievances of the Provincial Service, witness thought they would be removed if difference of pay between the Services was abolished and Foreign Service allowance given.

Mr. Edge thought it to the interests of the service that facilities for study leave should be given.

Babu G. Shaha, Provincial Service, Bihar and Orissa, favoured recruitment in India and in England by open competition. Qualified officers should be promoted from the Provincial to the Imperial Service.

Mr. W. S. Dorman, representing the Civil Engineering Association which had a membership of 500 including Indians, said the Association unanimously favoured some such training college as Cooper's Hill for promoting esprit-de-corps, but under present conditions he thought the men should be recruited from those with degrees at Universities and Colleges with schools of Engineering approved by the Institute of Civil Engineers. If the amount of pension was increased he thought the Service would be content with the present salaries.

The Commission adjourned for the day.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta's Lord Kitchener's statue is to be unveiled next month.

Sir William Emerson, Architect of the Victoria Memorial, is expected in India on the 23rd instant.

Mr. P. G. Carvey, Permanent Way Inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

Sir Henry Griffin, Chairman Arbitration Committee of Kanambadi Project dispute is paying a short visit to Madras in connection with the Committee now sitting.

Fourteen men in all have been arrested in connection with the recent riot at the Parambore Works near Madras. The investigation is not yet complete, and the men arrested have been remanded to custody.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of free passage to a colony to any school mistresses who may elect to proceed there instead of to the United Kingdom on retirement and to their families.

The Bengal Presidency Athletic Association are adding two new items this year in relay races for (a) amateur teams and (b) for schools. Entries are coming in well and the meeting which takes place on the thirty-first instant promises to be a record one.

No appointment will be made for about six weeks to come to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Madras High Court caused by the death of the late Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer, owing to the fact that the appointment is one which has to be made by His Imperial Majesty, the King.

The Departmental Committee of the India Office, presided over by Lord Cromer, have approved the plans for the adaptation of the London Institution to the purpose of the School of Oriental Studies. It is hoped that the work may begin in April and be completed at the end of next year or the beginning of 1915.

Haji Ahmed Mulla Dawood has been appointed Consul to H. M. the Sultan of Turkey. Mr. Ahmed's Consular office will correspond direct with Constantinople and London and not as hitherto through the Consul-General at Calcutta. His independent charge indicates the importance attached to the rising province both at the Porte and the Turkish Embassy in London.

The Punjab National Bank, premier Swadeshi bank in Lahore, shows a net profit of rupees two lakhs eighty four thousand odd for the year 1913. The Directors have declared a dividend of eleven per cent. per annum and Rs. 50,000 will be carried to the reserve fund which will stand at ten lakhs fifty thousand, invested in Government promissory notes. Rs. 10,000 will be transferred to the Contingent fund and rupees thirty-four thousand odd to next year's account.

At the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the Medical Practitioners' Bill introduced by the Hon. Dr. Nair and the Hindu Gifts Bill of the Hon. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, will come up for discussion. In connection with the Government Bill to amend the Madras Estates Act, the Madras Landholders' Association intend presenting a memorial on the subject of the working of the Act to His Excellency the Governor. The amending Bill is believed to be exciting much interest among the landholders in the Presidency.

Scotland Yard detectives are searching for Baron Eugene Charles Schrottky, who was lately in Madras, and who is wanted on a charge of bigamy. The "Daily Express" understands that his alleged bigamous marriage was solemnised at St. George's Hanover square, within the last few years. It is believed that he has unlawfully married other ladies of position. His real marriage is said to have taken place at St. James's Cathedral, Bombay, in 1904. He was born at Breslau, and is sixty-five years of age, and speaks twelve languages. He is described as an agriculturist, chemist, botanist, and indigo planter.

The Census Report of Bengal contains some instructive statements relating to Hindu widows. Out of a total female population of 115 lakhs there are nearly 28 lakhs of Hindu widows. There are 962 child widows under 5 years while there are 8,681 widows between 5 and 10 years. In other words as a Bengal contemporary puts it, there are nearly 10,000 babies among the Hindu women of Bengal who have lost their husbands. We also find that there are 32,075 widows whose ages range between 10 and 15; 95,363 widows between 15 and 20 years; 144,329 widows between 20 and 25 years; and 215,671 between 25 and 30 years. Viewing the question from another point of view we find that there are 41,718 virgin widows under 15 years and 455,366 widows between 15 and 30.

The population of Bengal has increased by a little over 11½ millions, or by 33½ per cent. since 1872, and now amounts to 46,305,642. In the last ten years there has been an increase of 3,423,866, or 8 per cent., which is shared in by all parts except Nadia and Jessore, two districts which suffer from persistent malaria, and which have no manufactures or organised industries to attract immigrants. Bengal is essentially an agricultural province. Nearly 35½ million persons, or three-quarters of the population, are supported by pasture and agriculture. The agricultural labourers are only slightly outnumbered by those who follow industrial pursuits.

The annual inspection by the Inspector of Coast Defence and Royal Garrison Artillery, of the Artillery Companies of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers was held on January 5th. The Inspecting Officer, General Cockburn, congratulated the Corps on the excellent work that he had witnessed and the high state of efficiency of both companies.

The Corps have been competing for the Gwalior Cup, open to all Volunteer Artillery Corps in India and Burma. The Rangoon Port Defence have for the past two years been holders of this Cup and yesterday, "A" Company fired the first series and established a record figure of merit, 1.3, thus obtaining "excellent" first class, and winning the McVittie Cup for "excellent" first class. The second series was "B" Company, who obtained "excellent" first class. The figure of merit worked out to the 1.19, for the Gwalior Cup Corps beat the previous records of the Corps last year.

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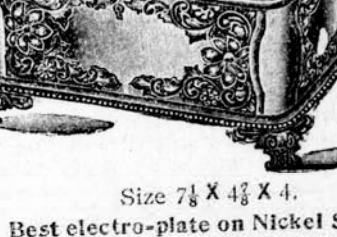
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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

Many of the following recipes are made from sugar boiled to the "crack" or 260 degrees stage; this is tested by the pointed stick and a cup of cold water and should be very brittle and not stick to the teeth when bitten. As soon as it reaches this stage the cooking should be arrested or it will quickly reach a stage not suited for these sweets. I will first tell you how to make Hard Glaze for the covering of fruits or sweets made of the fondants or any other kinds. It is better to choose a dry day away from steaming kettles or pans for this. Whatever is to be glazed should be quite dry; if using fresh fruit, dry them most carefully in a soft cloth; if glaze or candied variety, brush away all the sugar and wipe them dry of all moisture. If this is not done the glazing will run off and all your work is spoiled. The Hard Glaze, as a matter of fact, is boiled to 300 degrees and should be as brittle and hard as glass, otherwise it will not be hard enough to coat the fruits. A small quantity should be made at a time so that once having reached the proper heat it may be stood in water a moment to arrest further boiling and used up at once. Therefore have all the necessary dipping. These dainties are a little out of the common and extremely nice and well worth the little extra trouble in the preparation. Start the process exactly as for the French Fondant, but continue boiling and testing till it has reached the very brittle stage of 300 degrees by the thermometer, by which time it should be a pale brown. With your two pronged fork take up the articles to be dipped and plunge them into the glaze one by one as quickly as you can manage it and drop them on a sheet of tin which has been sparsely oiled. I give a few recipes for your guidance, which will give an idea of the possibilities of the Hard Glaze.

GLAZE ORANGES.

Divide a perfectly sound orange most carefully without breaking the skin of the segments as they are not of the least use for this process and must be discarded. Clear them of all pith or little strings, and set them in the breeze to dry for several hours; then dip them well in the glaze and stand them on the oiled tin to harden and shut them in airtight bottles at once.

GLAZE GRAPES.

Cut these off so as to leave a small portion of the stalk on each; wash and dry them most carefully and with a pair of pinners pick each up by the little stalk and dip them in the glaze and proceed as with the oranges.

GLAZE FRUIT FONDANTS.

Prepare candied or dried fruit by carefully wiping and drying them and filling them with French Fondant. They should be left for twenty-four hours to harden and then dipped in the Glaze.

Marmalade sweets, or any of those made with the Fondant after hardening for twenty-four hours, may be made greatly more attractive by being dipped in the glaze. But you can see for yourself the reason for making only a small quantity at a time, for by the constant dipping into it of cold bodies it will lose some of its hardness. If you have a number of things to glaze at a time, it is well to have two or three pans with a small quantity in each set on the fire a quarter of an hour after the other, so that as soon as one is finished the next lot will be ready. In damp places like Bombay or Colombo or Madras, even in the dry season the air has a good deal of moisture in it so that neither the prepared nor finished sweets should be left out any longer than is just necessary, and the finished ones should be shut in bottles as soon as hardened. Bottles for this purpose may be bought at the Crockery Shops in the Native Bazaar. They are not costly and I use a great number of them for storing all sorts of dry goods, sweets, biscuits, etc., as I find that tins are of little use in Bombay and jam, salt, and pickle bottles are rather small; moreover these I use for marmalade and sauce like a shop with its rows of neat glass bottles containing sweet-meats, oatmeal, semolina, sugar, vegetable fats, like Nucleine, which in Bombay does not solidify, but is none the worse for that, coffee, tea, rice raisins, and all sorts of things. I never leave anything in a tin once opened, for I believe even with dry things like semolina, everything suffers from the damp air and once the tins are opened you cannot shut them down again.

TOFFEES AND SIMPLE CANDIES.

These include many varieties from the old fashioned and very delicate, treacle toffee to the more elaborate kinds and the pulled sweets. For these kinds a spotless clean copper pan is the most satisfactory, holding three or four times the quantity required so that there is no anxiety about the syrup boiling over. For the pulled sweets a "candy hook" will be required, made of iron about a quarter of an inch in diameter, or even an ordinary wardrobe hook can be made to do, but it must be scraped, sandpapered and well greased. It is the hind bent at one end, the other flattened, with three holes for screws in it; it should be fixed to the wall about five feet from the floor, or according to the height of the worker, who will soon find out for herself the best height for throwing the candy over it. We will take the plain toffee first and I will give several varieties of these before proceeding to the more elaborate kinds.

PLAIN TOFFEE.

Set two and a half cups of sugar with a half a cup of water on the fire and let the sugar dissolve slowly, stirring it a little now and again. Wash the side of the pan as directed for the Fondant and never allow any of the dried sugar to mix in with the syrup, it can be set aside for use the next time. Let the syrup boil, unshaken and unstirred as for the fondant till it reaches the "soft ball" or 240 degree stage. Now add a tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of lemon juice and let it boil with the

to the "crack" or 260 degree stage; remove it from the fire, and still without stirring, add a teaspoonful of vanilla essence; pour it into a greased flat tin, mark it into squares with a greased knife before it hardens. When cold it can then be broken into the squares where marked.

EVERTON TOFFEE.

Demerara sugar is the best for this and for a pound use a teaspoonful of water, letting the sugar dissolve and then adding a pinch of cream of tartar; boil to the "hard ball" or 250 degree stage, draw it off the fire and add two tablespoonfuls of butter and continue boiling till it reaches the "crack" or 260 degree stage. Flavour it with lemon only and proceed in exactly the same manner as for the plain toffee. When cold wrap each piece in a paraffin paper before storing it in the bottles.

TREACLE TOFFEE.

A large cupful each of brown sugar and treacle and a tablespoonful each of butter and vinegar should be mixed together and boiled until a few drops will harden and snap when dropped into ice water; then stir in a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda well pulverised and free from lumps; this will whiten it. Turn it into a greased tin and as soon as it can possibly be handled pull it and knead it until firm and white, form it into sticks which cut into suitable lengths.

TREACLE TOFFEE, NO. 2.

A large cupful of sugar, half of treacle with a teaspoonful of cold water and a tablespoonful of vinegar should be boiled together till nearly the "crack," when half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda may be added and boiled till it is quite brittle; just before taking off the fire add any flavouring desired and pull and knead as in the first recipe, only this kind should glisten beautifully when finished.

TREACLE TOFFEE WITH GLUCOSE.

Many people prefer this made with glucose; personally I do not think there is much in it, but it is a very good kind and is quite worth while trying. I always like to experiment, for in this, as in all things, the personal element comes in, and one seems able to succeed with some kinds better than with others. Boil over a slow fire two pounds of treacle and a tablespoonful of glucose, stirring it to prevent it boiling over. When about half done, add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a quarter of a pound of butter. When boiled quite thick, and a few drops poured into water they retain their shape and are brittle stir in quickly a mustardspoonful of carbonate of soda, pour out into the tin and pull it till it is a golden brown. This will take a good deal longer to make than the other kinds, but is extremely good. These toffees need not be pulled unless liked but they seem to have a more delicate flavour for the pulling.

ALMOND TOFFEE.

Melt four ounces of butter in the pan, add to it a pound of sugar and boil it till it reaches the "soft ball" or 240 degree stage. Now throw in half a pound of blanched almonds and continue boiling to the "crack," and pour it into shallow greased tins.

WALNUT TOFFEE.

This is better made with fresh walnuts which should be carefully skinned and broken into rough pieces, but the ordinary dried ones do very well, but of course they cannot be skinned; but when they are cracked if you rub and shake the nuts together in a cloth quite a deal of the dried skin will come away if winnowed with a fan. I will give the two kinds, the clear and the opaque. Personally I think walnut toffee vastly superior to almond toffee and I find most of my friends think so too.

OPAQUE WALNUT TOFFEE.

Take two pounds of the walnuts and rub into them a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda. Boil four pounds of golden syrup and two tablespoonfuls of glucose to the "snap" or "crack" degree, off the fire stir in the walnuts; I always add a little lime juice as it takes off from the excessive sweetness, though my recipe does not tell me to. Pour it out on to the slab and when nearly cold cut it into suitable pieces.

CLEAR WALNUT TOFFEE.

Well butter a tin or slab and sprinkle it thickly with walnuts crushed into rather small pieces about a quarter of an inch thick. Boil 1½ pounds of sugar to the "crack" stage when it should be of a pale yellow colour, add a little lime juice and flavouring to taste and pour over the prepared nuts. Divide when nearly cold and wrap each piece in paraffin paper.

TO CLARIFY SUGAR FOR BARLEY SUGAR.

Put four large cupfuls of water into a pan with the white of an egg and beat it with a whisk till it is frothy; add six pounds of loaf sugar and bring it very slowly to the boil over a low fire. When it boils add a teaspoonful more water, and boil up again; again add the same amount more water and boil again. A thick scum will probably rise, when, off the fire, it should be removed very carefully. If it still looks cloudy, again add water and bring once more to the boil. When quite clear pass it through a straining bag when it is ready for bringing to any heat required.

BARLEY SUGAR.

Boil two large cups of the clarified syrup over a clear fire till it reaches above the "crack" degree; test it by dipping a wetted skewer into the syrup and then into iced water, if it comes off very brittle it is right heat. Now add six drops of essence of lemon and a teaspoonful of lime or lemon juice; heat up again, pour out on to an oiled slab, cut it into strips which should be twisted and when cold stored in bottles.

DIRECTIONS FOR PULLING CANDY.

Have your hook fastened to the wall and rub it with butter; when the mass is cool enough to handle, see that your hands are spotlessly clean and dry and slightly rubbed with butter. Throw the mass over the hook

and pull it out towards you, repeating the process till it becomes perfectly white, after which you may mould it into any shape you like; or you can continue pulling till it forms a mass like white hair, only this is very laborious, as it takes a deal of labour to reach this stage and personally I have never cared to continue thus far. All the same, it makes rather a fascinating sweet and looks almost like blown glass. It can be cut into tufts like a thistle and stuck into a base of Fondant to represent that celebrated flower, besides many other dainty uses.

INDIA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

The following letter from Sir W. Wedderburn is published in the "Nation" of December 13:—

In the American papers to hand there is published a notable document, being a letter of "cordial felicitations" addressed by the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston to the Filipino people, on the announcement made by Governor-General Harrison, that the President of the United States proposes to grant them independence. The letter recalls that at the close of the Spanish-American War, half a million citizens of the United States associated themselves to resist the purchase by America of the Philippine Islands, and how a member of the League offered to the American Government twenty million dollars as a ransom of Filipino liberties. In conclusion, the letter urges the Filipino people to show themselves worthy of their high calling.

"The bold resolve of President Wilson must furnish food for reflection to the British people as regards their dealings with India. It is not the first time that the great Republic has shown us a lead in the morality of world-politics. When Mr. Gokhale's Bill to make elementary education free and compulsory was rejected, owing to official opposition, in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, it was pointed out that in the Philippine Islands the American Government, working through the municipalities, had already introduced the element of compulsion, with the result that the school-attendance was ten times as great as that of British India. And now it will be well if the British Government will show trust in the Indian people, and give sympathetic hearing to the modest claims of the Indian National Congress, which has no desire to lose the benefits of the British connection, but, in the interests both of India and this country, asks for a gradual and prudent advance towards self-government under the aegis of the British Empire.

On the other hand, "impatient idealists" in any part of the world may well take to heart the kindly admonition addressed to the Filipino people, over the honoured names of Moorfield Storey (President), and Erving Winslow (Secretary) of the Anti-Imperialist League:—

It is not mere obedience to the law which the League would advise. We urge you to remember that the future of your country is in your hands, that every evidence of wisdom, self-restraint, patriotism, and love of order in your public men and your people will hasten your independence, while every instance of lawlessness, unpatriotic self-seeking, corruption, or violence will delay it. You have done well in the past. Persevere until you have shown the people of the United States that the arguments of your enemies are unfounded, that education, public health, in a word all public interests, will not suffer at your hands, and so win nobly the freedom to which, like all other human beings, you are so clearly entitled.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CARROT PUREE SOUP.

BORDELAISE LOBSTERS.

BEETROOT ENTREE.

RIBS OF BEEF AND MARROW.

MATELOTTE EGGS.

COWLEY PUDDING.

Soupmeat, As. 5; Lobsters, As. 6; Beef, As. 8; Marrow, As. 2; Eggs, As. 8; Vegetables, As. 8; Odds and Ends, As. 3; Total, Rs. 2-9.

CARROT PUREE SOUP.

Make stock in the ordinary way and prepare the puree as follows:—Scrape and mince three or four carrots and set them to cook with a tablespoonful of fat, a pinch of salt and sugar, when nicely browned add some of the stock and a raw potato sliced, let all the ingredients till soft enough to be rubbed through a sieve. Add the puree to the soup half an hour before serving.

BORDELAISE LOBSTERS.

Cut the lobsters into neat pieces, breaking the claws so as not to spoil their shape and set them to cook in thin white wine, sherry and water for twenty minutes, seasoning it with parsley, salt, pepper and a small onion with one clove. Remove the lobsters, dry them well. Set to cook in a tablespoonful or more of fat, with flour to thicken, a little grated onion, adding the liquor in which the lobster was boiled. Boil for ten minutes and add two vinegarsful of tomato sauce and a drop or two of tobacco sauce. Arrange the pieces prettily in the dish, garnish with the claw meat and pour the sauce over all.

BEETROOT ENTREE.

Make some thick brown sauce and warm in it the boiled beetroot sliced with two onions grated and a pinch of mixed spice; heat for ten minutes and just before serving add a dessertspoonful of any pickle vinegar or the strongest at hand.

RIBS OF BEEF AND MARROW.

Cut the ribs into pieces and marinate them for two hours in oil, salt, and pepper. Cut the marrow into cubes and blanch it by placing it in cold water and bringing it to the boil. Dip them in strong meat glaze and after broiling the ribs cover a clay fire, lay them in the dish and cover with the marrow which should be just melted with a hot shovel. Pour a little brown sauce over all.

MATELOTTE EGGS.

Peach four eggs in stock, drain, trim them and set them on fried toasts. Fry a grated onion in some fat with parsley, pepper and salt, add some brown sauce, some minced liver and a little lime juice; heat well and pour over the eggs.

COWLEY PUDDING.

Mix the yolks of four eggs with two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar, add a pinch of salt and a pinch of mixed spice; heat for ten minutes and just before serving add a dessertspoonful of any pickle vinegar or the strongest at hand.

CULT OF THE TANGO.

NO MUSIC "IN THEIR BLOOD."

Those who have seen a real cake-walk danced by real negroes in its real home have found themselves obliged to present the cake and hurry away before the dance was half over, says "The Times." Of those (and they are not many) who have seen a real tango danced by real Argentines, the majority will tell you that the dancers were not high in the social scale, nor, perhaps, in the scale of virtue. Every tango now being danced on the London stage is, as each separate advertisement is very careful to assure us, the "real" tango; yet behind them all there appears to be a yet more real tango—shall we say the ideal tango, of which we cavewallers see but the shadow? And the ideal tango seems to be no more a drawing-room dance than are those savage dances of which students like Mr. Havelock Ellis have collected details—dances of which even the "real" cake-walk is but a shadow. After watching the tango as danced on the stage or in the ball-room, public or private, he would be a bold or a very strict-minded man who could declare that it was an immodest or an indecent dance. As danced on the stage it seems to lack swing, rhythm, fluidity. The dancers are rarely in time with the music; they never appear, as good waltzers appear, to have the music so intimately "in the blood" as the music, and not their will, is moving their bodies. They are thinking of their legs and feet; and to think of one's legs and feet is to perform physical exercises, not to dance. In the ball-room, for one couple that seems to be at ease, six couples are obviously ill at ease. With bowed heads and stooping shoulders, they keep anxious eyes fixed on laborious toes. They are counting steps and reckoning figures. Of the joy of dancing—of moving rhythmically to music in perfect concord with a person of the opposite sex, with the head in air and the mind free of thought but the pleasure of music and motion—the ball-room tango-dancer patently feels nothing. So far from being indecent or immodest, the ball-room tango is ungainly, ridiculous, and dull.

VARIOUS OTHER FORMS.

Its hold upon modern society, however, is not hard to explain. We have reached again a moment at which the pursuit of pleasure is approved. The pursuit of pleasure is one of the most sensible things to which the mind of man can give itself, for, though the moralists dwell on the difference between pleasure and happiness, the normal man finds that the greater part of his happiness arises from pleasure. Yet the rhythm of life never brings to the surface the same thing twice in the same form. The pleasure of the Regency, we should imagine, must have been a grosser and more brutal pleasure than that of the Restoration; as the pleasure of the Restoration was more partial and physical than the pleasure of Elizabeth's day. About twenty years ago English pleasure reached the summit of a peculiarly disagreeable phase. Pleasure was admitted to be wrong, and was cultivated with an affectation of bravery. People wrote with a smirk of "sin," to which they gave a capital initial letter; and the secret of pleasure was to do something which you knew to be wrong. To-day we have passed beyond that stage. We honestly believe that pleasure is not bad, but good—a thing worth having for its own sake, no less than as a source of vitality and strength and as a sweetener of life. We believe it to be natural, and sincerely hold that what is natural cannot be evil. And yet we seem to be no nearer than twenty years ago to the understanding of what is, for ourselves, natural. We import our nature. We turn for it to the negro, the South American, the ancient Greek, the modern New Yorker. With a country densely populated by fairies and goblins and sprites and elves, we make plays and ballets out of dryads and nymphs and Olympians. With a climate all our own, we adapt our women's dresses to lands of clear air and sunshine. With a hundred dances that grew out of the English temperament and the English soil (and a dozen scholars to collect and restore them for us), we toil wearily round our ball-rooms in lumpy imitations of modes of self-expression that are not, and never can be, our own. Whether we like it or not, we are English. To be English is not to be a clown or a kill-joy. European nations have learned that, if we are quiet, we are not gloomy. We are passionate lovers, and eager seekers for pleasure. But we are not "hot-blooded Southerners," or orgiastic negroes, or volatile New Yorkers, or "pagan" Greeks. And when, instead of trusting quite simply to our own natures, we import nature from elsewhere, we lose its worth and its meaning on the way and make ourselves laboriously grotesque for nothing. The waltz has held its own for a hundred years because, though of foreign origin, it suits the English temperament—dreamy, romantic, sentimental. We know and like its meaning. Doubtless, in its native country, the tango has a meaning; but it is not one that can be expressed in an English ball-room. Like any farces from the French, the ball-room tango limits at what it dare not say, and involves its votaries at once in dullness and pretence.

The main discovery made by the Weights and Measures Committee, says the "Englishman," is the tendency to regard the British sovereign, wherever it is used and wherever there is a chance, as the exact equivalent of 40 tolas. This, it is obvious, gives an advantage, to whoever happens to be aware of the fact, of 2½ per cent. over the one who does not know it. For instance in the Crawford Market at Bombay, the Committee found that a 7½ lb. weight was regarded as the equivalent of ten Bombay seers of 28 tolas each. In Nagpur, on the other hand, a two pound weight was taken to be the equivalent of 80 tolas. In Bezwada the Committee found that 8 lbs. was taken to be the equivalent of 112 tolas. These variations natural and artificial, are of course of great importance for trade, and it is little doubt that unscrupulous traders take advantage of such standards.

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How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

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CURES IN 48 HOURS



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Each Capsule bears the Name

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Immediate Relief without Injections.

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ARE THE LEADING SAFE MAKERS OF INDIA.

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Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017

A GRAND AUCTION SALE

Of the following 20 Second-hand Motor Cars will be held

AT

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY'S BRANCH

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

On SUNDAY, the 11th Inst., at 10 a. m. (S. T.)

- (1). 20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Daimler Car fitted with a six-seated Limousine Body, Dual Ignition, Stepney Wheel, three Electric Lamps and Horn.
- (2). 20-30 H. P. 6 Cylinder Standard Car fitted with a five-seated Victoria Body complete with Hood, Screen, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (3). 20-30 H. P. 6 Cylinder Standard Car fitted with a five-seated Roi-des-Belges Body Complete with Hood, Screen, Stepney, three Lamps & Horn.
- (4). 12-14 H. P. 4 Cylinder Durkopp Car fitted with a five-seated Body complete with Hood, Screen, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (5). 12-14 H. P. 4 Cylinder Durkopp Car fitted with a five-seated Body complete with Hood, Screen, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (6). 15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Mass Car fitted with a five-seated Torpedo Body Complete with Hood, Screen, three Lamps and Horn.
- (7). 12 H. P. 2 Cylinder Relyante Car fitted with Auster Engine, Magneto Ignition with a four-seated Body, complete with Hood, Screen, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (8). 10-12 H. P. 2 Cylinder Hurtu Car fitted with a four-seated Body and complete with three Lamps and Horn.
- (9). 16-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Humber Car fitted with a five-seated Torpedo Body complete with Hood, Screen, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (10). 16-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Humber Car fitted with a five-seated Double Phaeton Body complete with Hood, Screen, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (11). 15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Humber Car fitted with a six-seated Landaulette Body and complete with Glass, Screen, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (12). 15 H. P. 4 Cylinder Darracq Car fitted with a five-seated Single Landaulette Body and complete with Glass Screen, Stepney, Electric Head and Side Lamps, a Tail Light and a set of Tools.
- (13). 12-16 H. P. 4 Cylinder Delage Car fitted with a five-seated Torpedo Body complete with Hood, Screen, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (14). 12-16 H. P. 4 Cylinder B. S. A. Car fitted with a five-seated Body complete with Hood, Screen, three Lamps and Horn.
- (15). 10 H. P. 2 Cylinder Richard Brazier Car fitted with a two-seated Torpedo Body and a Dicky Seat behind, complete with Hood, Screen, three lamps and Horn.
- (16). 8 H. P. Single Cylinder De Dion Car fitted with a four-seated Body complete with Hood, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (17). 8 H. P. Single Cylinder De Dion Car fitted with a four-seated Tonneau Body complete with Hood, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (18). 6 H. P. Single Cylinder Rover Car fitted with a two-seated Body and a Dicky seat behind complete with Hood, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (19). 6 H. P. Single Cylinder Rover Car fitted with a two-seated Body and a Dicky seat behind complete with Hood, Stepney, three Lamps and Horn.
- (20). Single Cylinder four-seated Clement Car.

All the above Cars are in running order.

These Cars are on view at the above address.

This Sale will afford an excellent opportunity to Taxi-Cab Drivers and others desiring to invest in good Second-hand Cars at Bargain Prices.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA)

York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMAY.